

XV. Heterocerous Lepidoptera *collected in Chili* by  
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F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Read June 7th, 1882.]

PART III.—GEOMETRITES.

PLATE XVI.

THERE is great difficulty in deciding how many species of Geometrites exist in this collection, as it is impossible, without the most careful breeding, to be certain to what extent many of the species are liable to variation; were I to accept, on the one hand, the views of the collector, the amount of variation represented by some species would be so extraordinary as even to invalidate generic characters; form of wing, pattern, and coloration would in short entirely fail to define a species. On the other hand, were I to follow the plan adopted by M. Guenée in his "*Phalénites*," of considering as specific nearly every difference of coloration, I should undoubtedly go too far; this error, however, would in my opinion be preferable to the former. I therefore propose to follow a middle course, and regard as distinct all forms exhibiting differences in such characters as have hitherto been considered generic; and all in which the position of markings or the entire style of coloration is dissimilar.

The series before me is a remarkably fine one, and is an evidence of the indefatigable energy and zeal with which Mr. Edmonds has worked: so fine a series must of necessity include the greater part, if not all, of the species known to M. Blanchard, when preparing his descriptions for Gay's '*Fauna Chilena*'; unhappily, however, these descriptions are so vague, I might almost say careless, and the illustrations in the Atlas are so exceedingly inaccurate, that it is impossible in many instances to decide whether or not one possesses the species intended.

That it may be seen that I do not speak without reason, I shall just give one instance of an utter discrepancy between the Latin diagnosis and the Spanish description of the same insect; M. Blanchard, describing the secondaries of his *Larentia triangularia* (which by the way is probably not a *Larentia* at all), says first of all, after mentioning that there are two little sinuated lines across the primaries, "*posticis, linea simillima*"; but in his description he says, "*las alas posteriores redondeadas igualmente con dos lineas transversales.*"

Such inaccuracies as the above, although they may not in all cases prevent the student from recognising his species, must at least give him a considerable feeling of insecurity as regards the correctness of his identifications, and particularly when the species apparently best suited to a description belongs to a family widely distinct from that in which the author before him has placed his insect; if, therefore, I have erred either in my identifications or non-recognitions of M. Blanchard's species, I can only say that the fault lies with that author and not with myself.

Very few species have been described since the publication of Gay's work, even Walker not having touched them, at any rate so far as the present collection is concerned: the greater number of additions has been made by Felder and Rogenhofer in the 'Reise der Fregatte Novara.'

The following is a list of the species:—\*

#### URAPTERIDÆ.

##### GONOGALA, n. g.

Allied to *Urapteryx*, but the wings of the same form as *Tetracis*; the antennæ and coloration corresponding with *Metrocampa margaritata*: wings rather narrow, with angulated outer margins; body extremely slender, hardly extending beyond the secondaries; antennæ finely pectinated on both sides; palpi very small, scarcely extending at all in front of the head; anterior tibiæ with lateral internal appressed pencil of long hairs; both legs and proboscis long and slender.

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\* Mr. Edmonds informs me that the locality "Las Zonas" should be written "Las Zorras"; in English, "The foxes." It is a small suburb of Valparaiso.

1. *Gonogala lactea*, n. s.

Shining milky-white, the head, collar, and borders of the wings slightly tinted with sulphur-yellow; the abdomen pale gamboge-yellow, excepting at the extremities; wings mottled with pale greyish; primaries with two widely-separated white-bordered divergent grey stripes, between which is a short disco-cellular dash of the same colour; secondaries with oblique stripe beyond the middle; wings below with the grey stripes less distinct, the outer one of primaries commencing upon the costal border in a reddish brown spot; wings with minute ferruginous dots at the extremities of the nervures. Expanse of wings, 37 mm.

Exact locality not indicated.

The No. ("63") is omitted from Mr. Edmonds' notes.

Many of the genera hitherto placed in the *Urapteridæ* seem to me to belong to the *Ennomidæ*. Guenée's genus *Cherodes* (type *C. tetragonata*) includes species referable in my opinion to both families; the species with angulated primaries should be transferred to *Eutrapela* and *Sabulodes*. M. Guenée calls *Cherodes* "Genre très-naturel," yet places in it species with triangular primaries and subcaudate secondaries, along with others in which all the wings are angulated; the name *Cherodes* is pre-occupied in Coleoptera.

## ENNOMIDÆ.

## OXYDIA, Guenée.

2. *Oxydia rhoda*, n. s.

♂. Rosy brown; wings with a lilacine gloss; crossed from the costal margin, close to apex of primaries, to the middle of the abdominal margin of secondaries by an oblique mahogany-brown stripe, elbowed and attenuated at its upper extremity; primaries with mahogany-brown fringe, and bright rust-red costal border; secondaries with ferruginous fringe; basal area above the oblique stripe paler than the rest of the wing, not glossed with lilac; head and middle of collar dull lilac; antennæ pale reddish clay-coloured; thorax whitish, tegulæ lilacine; abdomen rosy; under surface paler; the primaries more ferruginous in tint from the base to the oblique stripe, which is abbreviated and ferruginous; a black disco-

cellular dot; secondaries lilacine-greyish, very pale, the stripe extremely indistinct; a small black disco-cellular spot; pectus greyish white; legs whitish-brown; venter dull lilacine-grey. Expanse of wings, 45 mm.

"Coral, Valdivia, in February."—*T. E.*

Only one example of this beautiful and very distinct species is in the collection.

#### ACROSEMIA, *Herr.-Sch.*

##### 3. *Acrosemia flavaria*.

♂ *Ennada flavaria*, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 87, n. 1; pl. 7, fig. 3 (1852-4).

"Las Zorras, December and January."—*T. E.*

M. Blanchard figures an unusually pale male, most examples being decidedly less yellow; the female, however, is bright orange, flecked with ash-grey, with the central belt of the primaries and basal two-fifths of the secondaries bright gamboge-yellow.

With this species the following was placed; but if it be a variety of *A. flavaria* it is a well-marked one, and certainly worthy of a distinct appellation.

##### 4. *Acrosemia quietaria*.

♂ *Acrotomia quietaria*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxiii., fig. 19 (1875).

"Las Zorras, December and January."—*T. E.*

The female, as might have been anticipated, is brighter and more deeply coloured than that sex of *A. flavaria*, but in other respects corresponds with its male.

♂ var. With ground colour of the wings pale greyish stone, with the post-median oblique stripe sharply defined as in *A. flavaria*, greyish brown internally and cream-colour externally; the inner line ill-defined, scarcely perceptible.

*A. quietaria* seems to be about as common as *A. flavaria*.

#### APICIA, *Guenée*.

##### 5. *Apicia valdiviana*, n. s.

Pale pearl-grey, shading into cream-colour, almost white; the wings crossed from near their apices to just

beyond the middle of their inner margins by an externally diffused pale violet stripe, dotted upon the veins with red-brown; apical fourth of the secondaries also slightly tinted with pearly violaceous; primaries with a black dot at the end of the cell, and a second at the basal third of the submedian vein; costal margin and antennæ rusty orange; body slightly cream-coloured; under surface sienna-red; wings crossed by a greyish violet stripe, and flecked towards the external border with the same colour; primaries with a bright yellow costal streak; base of costal margin red; internal border creamy white; secondaries with the abdominal area up to the median vein gamboge-yellow, but divided by the violet-grey stripe and with sienna-red external border; venter and legs flesh-tinted. Expanse of wings, 38 mm.

“Valdivia, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

#### SYNCIRSODES, n. g.

Aspect of *Cirsodes*; outline of wings as in *Apicia*, the outer margins being rounded, with scarcely perceptible subangulation at the extremity of the third median branch on all the wings; body unusually slender, the antennæ filiform; legs rather stout.

#### 6. *Syncirsodes straminea*, n. s.

Pale straw-yellow; the thorax, base of abdomen, and basal area of the wings sprinkled with a few black scales; primaries crossed by two ill-defined ochraceous stripes, oblique and sub-parallel, the first across the basal third, the second, which is bounded internally by a deeper-coloured line, running from apex to just beyond the middle of inner margin; a greyish subapical dash upon the oblique line; secondaries whitish on the costal and basal areas, crossed beyond the middle by two very ill-defined subparallel stramineous stripes a little deeper than the ground colour, the inner one bounded internally by an indistinct ochraceous line, straight, abbreviated, not reaching the costal margin, the outer one slightly undulated; head white, antennæ pearly whitish; wings below sericeous straw-yellow, more densely mottled with blackish scales towards the base than on the upper surface; stripes as above, but greyish, the outer one of the primaries formed of two closely approximated greyish

stripes, slightly diverging from the apex to the first median branch, where the outer one terminates abruptly; abdominal border of secondaries whitish; body stramineous. Expanse of wings, 45 mm.

"From Reed's collection."—*T. E.*

RUMIA, Dupon.

7. *Rumia aurantiacaria*.

*Rumia aurantiacaria*, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 90, n. 1; pl. 7, fig. 7 (1852-4).

No exact locality noted.

The female is much more densely mottled and striated with red-brown and grey than the male.

Var. *simplicior*.

♂. Differs from the typical form in having only a minute blackish dot, or even nothing, in place of the large black-edged grey spot on the internal border, near the external angle of primaries. Four examples in the collection.

PERUSIA, Herr.-Sch.

8. *Perusia præcisaria*.

♂ *Perusia præcisaria*, Herrich-Schäffer, Auss. Schmett. fig. 415 (1850—69).

♀ *Numeria? inusta*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxix., fig. 11 (1875).

The No. ("63") is omitted from Mr. Edmonds' notes, so that I cannot tell the exact locality of this and the following forms placed with them.

Var. ? *conspersa*. (Pl. XVI., fig. 1).

♂. Smaller than the ordinary male, the yellow areas on the primaries mottled all over with ferruginous. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

The male figured by Herrich-Schäffer from Venezuela rather more nearly approaches the female than the males before me, the discal grey-bordered red belt being narrower, and separated at its inferior extremity from the interno-basal patch; in the five typical Chilean males collected by Mr. Edmonds the band and patch are confluent, the former being about twice the width of that in Herrich-Schäffer's example.

The following two species must, I think, be distinct, though associated with *P. precisaria* in the collection; the grey bands on the under surface of the primaries are absent from both of them, though very conspicuous in *P. precisaria*; from one another they differ in pattern on the upper surface, and that in a very marked degree.

9. *Perusia rubripicta*, n. s.

♂, ♀. Primaries above deep gamboge-yellow, irrorated with red, most densely on the basal and external thirds, which are bounded by ill-defined lines of the same red colour converging towards the inner margin; a minute grey dot at the end of the cell; male with the costa near apex flecked with grey; female with an almost pyriform lilac-bordered grey subapical costal spot; secondaries sericeous-white, with sulphur-yellow fringe; internal margin slightly rosy, with white fringe; thorax gamboge-yellow, with a central red spot; head white; abdomen pearly white; under surface shining creamy white; costal and apical areas of wings yellow; a short diffused oblique red apical dash on the primaries, male with the costal margin blackish at apex. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

♂. Var. ? *ignescens*.

The primaries above shining reddish golden-yellow, mottled with grey; fringe, costal margin, and base of inner margin gamboge-yellow; antennæ dull yellowish; head and thorax yellow; a reddish spot at the base of each tegula, and a triangular patch of the same over the centre of the metathorax and base of abdomen, the latter flesh-tinted; discoidal area of primaries on the under side mottled with grey, and slightly tinted with rose-colour. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

I feel some doubt as to the identity of this form with *P. rubripicta*; but there is only one example of it in the collection, so it seems safer for the present to regard it as a remarkable variety; there are also two males of what I should think are undoubted varieties of *P. rubripicta*, but which differ from the typical form in having the basal and external areas much less densely irrorated or mottled with red (the external area being in fact almost wholly yellow), and in the limiting lines of these areas being spotted here and there with grey, the outer

line commencing upon the costa in a more or less defined triangular patch of red scales; it approaches *P. citrinata* of Snellen, from Jamaica.

10. *Perusia maculata*, n. s.

♂, ♀. Primaries above gamboge-yellow, sprinkled with very minute red-brown scales (only visible with a lens), and divided into three areas by a slightly curved series of three red-bordered blackish spots across the basal third, and a discal transverse series of eight similar spots just beyond external third, and inangled near the costa, the third and last of these spots large in the female, in which all the spots are larger and more strongly defined than in the male; the basal and apical areas and inner margin in the female sometimes irregularly mottled with similarly coloured spots and dots; a small black disco-cellular spot; secondaries pure sericeous-white, with sulphur-yellow fringe; a few lilacine-grey spots on the abdominal border; thorax gamboge-yellow, sometimes crossed by a grey-spotted reddish band; antennæ and abdomen pearly white; wings below sericeous-white, with broad diffused yellow costal areas and fringe; male with an oblique lilacine dash near the base of the costal border of primaries; the blackish spots of the upper surface more or less strongly represented by lilacine-grey spots, but many of them wholly wanting; secondaries with a discal series of from three to six blackish dots upon the veins, the first three being always present; body below pearly white. Expanse of wings, ♂ 21 mm.; ♀ 30 mm.

Var. *flava*.

♂, ♀. Differs from the typical form in the absence of all the red-bordered blackish spots on the wings, excepting the disco-cellular and the third discal spots, which are represented by minute blackish dots; on the under surface the third discal alone is present, but some examples show slight indications of the dots on the veins of the secondaries. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

I think there can be little doubt but that this is a genuine variety or sport of *P. maculata*.

## GYNOPTERYX, Guenée.

11. *Gynopteryx plagiata*, n. s.

Primaries above ochreous, with three brown-edged and speckled ash-grey patches; one oblong at base of costal border, the second pyriform at apex, the third almost B-shaped, near external angle; a small rounded disco-cellular spot of the same colours, a second still smaller at basal third of submedian vein, a grey dot above it on the median vein; four increasing white-pupilled blackish dots between the two external patches; secondaries stramineous, with an oblique ash-coloured patch, edged in front and behind with brown, at anal angle; body stramineous; head whitish; under surface ochreous, indistinctly flecked with darker dots; primaries with the apical patch as above, but the other markings only represented by small diffused grey spots; secondaries with a small blackish disco-cellular dot, and a discal series of six white-centred dark grey spots; internal borders of all the wings whitish. Expanse of wings, 41—42 mm.

“From Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

Allied to the “*Hyperythra*” *syctaria* of Walker, from Venezuela, and not unlike *Heterolocha xanthiaria* of Guenée.

## EROSINA, Guenée.

12. *Erosina cervinaria* (Pl. XVI., fig. 4).

*Ennomos cervinaria*, Blanchard, in Gay’s ‘Fauna Chilena,’ vii., p. 82, n. 2 (1852-4).

“Cordilleras of Cauquenes, in January.”—*T. E.*

This species, if rightly determined, has a second, but indistinct, oblique angular line from the costa to the inner margin, and below the cell, almost parallel to the arched discal line mentioned by M. Blanchard; though his description of it, “una línea transversal poco sinuada,” is hardly characteristic.

## TETRACIS, Guenée.

13. *Tetracis chilendaria* (Pl. XVI., fig. 2).

♀ *Ennomos chilendaria*, Blanchard, in Gay’s ‘Fauna Chilena,’ vii., p. 88, n. 1; pl. 7, fig. 4 (1852—4).

No exact locality given.

Blanchard's figure is incorrect in representing the species as yellow, with an orange outer border; the whole insect, excepting the interno-basal area of the secondaries, is washed with orange, but the ground tint varies in intensity from pale buff in the lighter males to reddish orange in the darker females; the discal stripe is confined to the primaries in the males.

*Var. definita.*

Differs from the typical form in having the white line across the primaries edged internally with orange or reddish; the apex also more or less tinted with orange, and the black costal dot at basal third replaced by an oblique orange dash, such as one sees in some females. Expanse of wings, 41 mm.

“From Reed's collection.”—*T. E.*

It is a significant fact, as regards the weight to be accorded to the decisions of collectors touching specific or varietal characters, that this, an undoubted variety of *T. chilnaria*, and the following, which in my belief is only a slightly more marked variety, have been unhesitatingly separated under different numbers; whereas forms differing not only in pattern, but even in structure, have been placed together. The fact is that collectors as a rule are guided more by seeing specimens flying together in the same locality, or the reverse, than by an actual study of the specimens themselves; and when the cabinet-naturalist insists upon regarding two or three allied species as distinct, he is at once informed of the crushing fact that they all fly together; indeed one collector informed me that he had taken the types of two very distinct species *in copulâ*, nor would he be convinced of the contrary, even when I had proved to him that both were females: Mr. Edmonds, though he is too good an entomologist to make a mistake of this kind, has nevertheless, to the best of my belief, made too much of the present species, and not quite enough of some others far more distinct.

*Var. continua.*

The white line replaced by a red-brown one, with pink outer edge, and diffused golden ochreous borders; this line is also represented on the secondaries by an abbreviated red-brown line from the lower subcostal branch to the abdominal margin. Expanse of wings, 44 mm.

“Las Zorras, in February.”—*T. E.*

14. *Tetracis edmondsii*, n. s.

♀. Primaries bright ochreous, crossed from apex to outer two-sevenths of inner margin by a slightly sinuous white line with testaceous inner edge; a black dot at the end of the cell; secondaries creamy white, washed with cupreous-orange at anal angle, where the fringe is blackish, remainder of the fringe tinted with cupreous-orange at the base, and spotted with blackish at the extremities of the veins; an abbreviated sinuous orange discal line, with snow-white outer edge; thorax pale ochreous, abdomen creamy white; under surface pale shining stramineous; primaries with a purplish black undulated line from apex to the middle of the interno-median interspace, representing the stripe of the upper surface; fringe golden orange, with black dots at the extremities of the veins; secondaries with a small spot at the end of the cell, and a discal series dark brown, the latter connected by an undulated ochreous line; dark brown dots on the fringe as above. Expanse of wings, 45 mm.

“Valdivia; from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

Allied to the preceding species, but unquestionably quite distinct.

## MACROLYRCEA, n. g.

Form of wings almost as in *Lyrcæa*; the primaries being strongly angulated (much the same as in *Sabulodes*), apex very acute; the secondaries narrow, the greatest measurement being from base to apex; antennæ simple; body longer and far more robust, with the palpi much longer, the terminal joint exposed; aspect of *Metrocampa*.

15. *Macrolyrcæa mœsta*, n. s.

Primaries above reddish brown, sericeous; the central third occupied by a slightly paler and greyer belt, contracted towards the inner margin, and bounded by the ordinary lines, which are dark grey; the inner line irregularly angulated, the outer one straight; a black dot at the end of the cell; a white spot at outer fourth of sub-median vein; an indistinct zigzag line (obsolete in the female) just beyond the central belt; secondaries paler and greyer than the primaries, the external half washed with reddish or cupreous-brown in the female; disc crossed by three dusky lines, scarcely distinguishable in the female, undulated, and relieved by vague whitish spots

in the male, the veins being in this sex bordered with pale cupreous-brown; body greyish or whitish brown, slightly redder in the female; abdomen sericeous; under surface whitish ash-colour, minutely and sparsely irrorated with blackish scales, a broad brown discal belt bounded by slightly darker lines and traversed by a sinuated whitish line, its inner edge straight and its outer edge dentate-sinuate; primaries with an indistinct dusky litura upon the disco-cellulars; secondaries with a black spot crossed by white veins at the end of the cell; legs and antennæ whity-brown. Expanse of wings, ♂ 44 mm.; ♀ 48 mm.

“Pines Valley, in December.”—*T. E.*

The simple antennæ and ovate secondaries prevent my placing this species in *Metrocampa*.

#### SABULODES, *Guenée*.

##### 16. *Sabulodes infelix*, n. s.

Fuliginous-brown; wings sericeous, with slightly darker external area; irrorated with darker scales, and traversed towards the outer border by an ill-defined whitish-speckled dusky stripe; primaries with a second, even less distinct, stripe across the basal third, and a black dot at the end of the cell; abdomen slightly paler and greyer than the thorax; under surface ash-grey, the wings slightly brownish and irrorated with darker scales; traversed towards the external border by an irregularly crinkled dusky line; secondaries with a black dot at the end of the cell; abdominal border whitish; antennæ below clay-coloured, tibiæ and tarsi slightly brownish. Expanse of wings, 42 mm.

“Las Zorras, in December.”—*T. E.*

#### PARAGONIA, *Felder*.

The female only is figured by Felder and Rogenhofer; in this sex the angle of the primaries is developed into a well-defined but obtuse hook, as in the “*Clysia*” *succedens* of Walker; the entire form being an exaggeration of *Eunomos*; the male, however, has the form of *Tetracis*, but with strongly pectinated antennæ, as in *Endropia*.

Whether the six following forms are species or only well-defined varieties can only be absolutely proved by

breeding; but, judging by analogy, they ought to prove to be distinct though allied species, and therefore as such I must provisionally regard them.

17. *Paragonia arenosa*, n. s.

♂. Sandy yellow, densely irrorated with black atoms; primaries crossed, at basal and external thirds, by two oblique scarcely perceptible pale stripes, edged internally at their extremities with greyish and black scales; both of these stripes are inangled close to the costa; secondaries crossed in the middle from second subcostal branch to inner margin by a similar, but not angulated, stripe; body whitish; wings below, sandy yellow, black-speckled, with white internal borders; primaries with two abbreviated subapical zigzag white lines on the costal area, the inner one black-edged; body sandy yellow. Expanse of wings, 42 mm.

♀. Considerably paler than the male; the markings greyer, apical borders greyer; fringe with dusky spots at the extremities of the veins; secondaries with the costal area broadly white; wings below pale sandy yellowish, black-speckled; internal borders white; primaries with the costa at apex white; the greyish stripes of the upper surface better defined, the outer one zigzag towards the inner margin. Expanse of wings, 46 mm.

“Valparaiso, throughout the year; Valdivia, in January.”—*T. E.*

This note respecting the localities and times of appearance is referable not to *P. arenosa* only, but to the entire series of *Paragoniæ* in the collection; nothing can be more improbable than that the same species should occur throughout the year in any locality, and the fact that, in Valdivia, it was only obtained during January is evidence of the strongest kind that not one but several species are here represented. I sincerely hope that the next lepidopterist who visits Valparaiso will carefully collect and label specimens of *Paragonia* with the date of capture during every month of the year, for I feel confident, if this is done, the specific distinctions of most, if not all, of the forms which I separate here will be satisfactorily established.

18. *Paragonia squamosa*, n. s.

♂. Reddish clay-colour, densely irrorated with black atoms; greyish towards the external border, sericeous; primaries crossed by two widely separated undulated yellowish stripes, not extending to costal margin; a small black spot at the end of the cell; fringe golden cupreous; secondaries with a single slightly undulated central stripe; costal area whitish; body paler than the wings; the vertex of head, antennæ, and abdomen whitish; under surface of wings dark clay-coloured, clouded and mottled with grey, speckled with black; internal borders white; fringes, as above, golden cupreous; costal margin of primaries golden; two brown-edged white dashes on the costal margin near apex; body below flesh-tinted, the legs pearly white. Expanse of wings, 43 mm.

The undulated stripes across the wings seem to offer a good distinctive specific character, apart from coloration.

19. *Paragonia turbida*, n. s.

♂. Whity-brown, tinted towards the base of the wings with yellowish, and densely irrorated with blackish; primaries crossed at basal third by a deeply undulated ill-defined greyish stripe, and at external third by a whitish oblique stripe, which joins an oblique blackish dash at an angle close to costal border; a well-marked blackish disco-cellular spot; fringe golden brown, blotched with blackish; secondaries crossed in the middle by an ill-defined, nearly straight whitish line; fringe as in primaries; body creamy whitish; wings below sandy yellowish, clouded and mottled with grey, and speckled with black; internal borders white; black disco-cellular dots; primaries with a subapical oblique black-edged white costal dash joining an abbreviated greyish discal line; a white spot at apex; body and legs below sandy whitish, speckled with blackish. Expanse of wings, 40 mm.

♀. Stramineous, speckled with blackish; primaries crossed by two stripes agreeing in form with those of the male, but dark grey; area enclosed between these stripes crossed transversely from costa to inner margin by a rather broad, internally diffused, red-brown band; a black disco-cellular spot; a greyish subapical costal spot,

and a second greyish spot on the external border just below the angulation of the wing, near to which are two conspicuous black spots; fringe spotted with blackish; secondaries with an abbreviated straight greyish brown stripe from the end of the cell to the inner margin, and an arched grey stripe from the costa to the last mentioned stripe; body pinky whitish, sericeous; wings below nearly as above; body creamy flesh-coloured, speckled with blackish; tarsi banded with blackish. Expanse of wings, 39 mm.

20. *Paragonia carnea*, n. s.

♂, ♀. Male golden stramineous, female pink; sparsely black-speckled; primaries crossed by two dark grey stripes, the first zigzag, just beyond basal third, the second at external third, oblique and inangled near the costa; two red-brown or black spots near the angle of the outer margin, as in the female of the preceding species, and sometimes two more at apex; fringe more or less varied with blackish; female with a central transverse diffused ferruginous band, and usually with the outer margin slightly blackish just below the angle; secondaries with whitish costal area, and darker external area; a nearly straight central dark grey stripe, followed by a dentate sinuate grey stripe; body yellowish or pinky whitish; wings below rather browner than above, with blackish disco-cellular spots; stripes nearly as above, but the inner one on the secondaries sometimes absent. Expanse of wings, 42—43 mm.

Three pairs.

This species has three other forms which appear to me to be simply varieties; the first of these is rather darker in both sexes, has the stripes across the wings darker and bordered with whitish, the inner stripe less zigzag, and no blackish or brown spots near the angle of the primaries; the outer dentate-sinuate stripe of secondaries is also indistinct (two pairs); the second has a sandy reddish male and greyish female; the other characters differing almost as in the first variety (three examples); the third is considerably darker in both sexes than the second, the male deep sandy reddish, with the outer stripe of primaries and the central stripe of secondaries black-brown, with whitish external margin; the inner stripe of primaries indistinct, less zigzag than in the

type; the dentate-sinuate stripe of secondaries obsolete in the male; the female with dark grey central band, between which and the outer stripe the ground colour is yellowish; borders of all the wings also dark grey (one pair); the following appears to be a fourth variety, but is better marked than the preceding ones:—

*P. carnea?* var. *rosea*.

Rose-brown, with the stripes dark red-brown, the outer stripe sometimes with a cream-coloured outer edge; fringes red-brown; a small black disco-cellular spot on the primaries; dentate-sinuate stripe of secondaries obsolete; female with two red-brown spots near the angle of the primaries, which is slightly blackish, and a diffused central red-brown band; outer borders red-brown; body pinky whitish; wings below rather browner than above, with white internal borders, markings rather less defined than above; apex of primaries white; body red-brown. Expanse of wings, 41—42 mm.

21. *Paragonia deustata* (Pl. XVI., fig. 3).

♀ *Paragonia deustata*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxiv., fig. 8 (1875).

The male is of a sandy ochraceous colour, and, as in the allied species, agrees with *Tetraxis* in the form of its wings; but the pattern is the same as in the female.

Two males.

The conspicuous black spot on the outer margin of the primaries at once identifies this species, apart from other characters.

22. *Paragonia cinerea*, n. s.

Allied to the preceding, from which it differs in its silver-grey coloration, the approximation of the stripes across the primaries, the red-speckled transverse stripe, the black spot on the outer margin replaced by a congregation of blackish scales, near to which are two small red spots, and, in fact, the ill-defined character of all the markings; under surface silver-grey, black-speckled; primaries with two darker grey lines converging towards the inner margin; costa snow-white towards apex; a dusky spot on the outer margin; a very ill-defined submarginal grey stripe slightly darker than

the ground colour; secondaries with a black disco-cellular dot, but no other markings. Expanse of wings, 43 mm.

One female only.

AZELINA, *Guenée*.

23. *Azelina felderi*, n. s. (Pl. XVI., fig. 5).

*Colotois ? chilendaria*, Felder and Rogenhofer, *Reise der Fregatte Novara*, v., pl. cxxiv., fig. 7 (1875).

The male resembles the female, both in form and markings; the figure of the supposed male in the 'Reise der Novara' is incorrect in outline, being represented as more like the female than it really is; it is a decidedly longer-winged insect, and not dentated like *Azelina felderi*; in fact it is not an *Azelina*; curiously enough, the two forms were associated by Mr. Edmonds, which renders it probable that they frequent the same flowers.

The pattern of Felder's supposed sexes is perfectly dissimilar.

"Las Zorras, at flowers, in February, March, and April."—*T. E.*

24. *Azelina corticalis*, n. s.

Form of *A. anceta*; base of primaries ochraceous, with two small black spots at the inner angle, bounded by a straight red-brown band, partly edged externally with black, and followed by a broad sordid white belt with angulated olivaceous outer margin; this belt is spotted below the cell with blackish, and dotted here and there with the same colour; an oblique costal dash just before the middle; external two-fifths pale olivaceous; an ill-defined white-speckled dentated black stripe just beyond the broad white belt; a subapical slightly oblique olive-brown abbreviated band with snow-white zigzag outer edge, from which one or two longitudinal blackish dashes run to the outer margin; external angle clouded with red-brown and black, and spotted with white; secondaries pale sericeous pinky brown, flecked with grey, and traversed by two externally white-edged dentated black lines, the first just beyond the middle, the second submarginal, interrupted; a black marginal line; body very pale sericeous greyish brown; a black spot on the collar; primaries below pale sericeous bronzy brown,

whitish at apex; secondaries silvery whitish, sericeous, flecked with brown, and with two brown lines similar to those of the upper surface; body pale brown. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

“La Union, in February.”—*T. E.*

ODONTOPERA, *Steph.*

25. *Odontopera fragilis*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above shining lilacine-grey, with bronze-brown reflections; a scarcely perceptible irregularly undulated slender blackish line before the middle, and a more distinct widely undulated and angulated slender black line beyond the middle; a black spot at the end of the cell; secondaries silvery grey, indistinctly irrorated with brown, crossed beyond the middle by a slightly angulated slender black-brown line; an abbreviated blackish anal dash; veins slightly golden towards the extremities; body pale greyish brown, with golden reflections; under surface paler and more sericeous than the upper surface; primaries without markings; secondaries with a blackish spot at the end of the cell, and almost sigmoidal slender blackish line beyond the middle, and incomplete and very indistinct irregular submarginal line. Expanse of wings, 42 mm.

♀. Primaries above bronze-brown, with a slight greyish tint in certain lights; outer border of a slightly deeper colour, markings as in the male; secondaries grey, with bronze-brown veins, markings as in the male; body greyer than in the male, especially on the under side; under surface as in the male, excepting that there are faint traces of the upper surface markings upon the primaries. Expanse of wings, 46 mm.

♀ var. Primaries pale sandy yellow, with deeper coloured stripes (agreeing in form with the slender black lines on the types) and outer border; a conspicuous black disco-cellular spot; body also yellowish; otherwise as in the typical form. Expanse of wings, 48 mm.

“Las Zorras, in February.”—*T. E.*

DECTOCHILUS, n. g.

Now that species are so rapidly being added to our collections, it becomes necessary to pay attention to all marked differences of structure. I therefore propose

under this name to distinguish all species hitherto referred to *Azelina* (*Gonodontis*, Hübn.), in which the antennæ of the males are simple: M. Guenée gives as his character, "*Antennæ variables*"; they do not, however, vary in the same species, or in very closely allied species.

26. *Dectochilus autucaria*.

♀ *Gonodontis autucaria*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxiv, fig. 20 (1875).

Both sexes vary considerably in the tint of the primaries, which, in Mr. Edmonds' examples, is much darker than in Felder's figure: the size of male examples varies from 46 to 43 millimetres in expanse; the smaller specimens have also more strongly defined markings, including a well-defined, minutely dentate-sinuate, submarginal whitish line bounding a series of black or grey spots; the secondaries are also whiter than in the larger variety.

In my "Revision of the Lepidopterous Genus *Azelina*" (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. v., vol. viii., pp. 29—46, Jan., 1881) I have mentioned *G. autucaria*, of Felder, as "probably a species of *Eurymene*, but certainly not an *Azelina*," and this is precisely the impression conveyed by Felder's figure, which represents an insect not unlike *Eurymene alcoolaria*; but I expect that the figure is either undercoloured or taken from an unusually pale example; it ought to have been regarded as an *Azelina* in Guenée's sense, which admits the widest modifications in the antennal structure. Apart from the non-pectination of its antennæ, *D. autucaria* is not unlike the *Crocallis tusciaria* of Europe.

MONOCTENIA? *Guenée*.

M. Guenée places this genus in a separate family, which he calls *Enochromidæ*, and, judging by the Australian species alone, it seems very distinct; but the two following species, which, excepting that their antennæ are not quite so broadly pectinated (though quite as much so as in *Enochromia*), agree well with the Australian types, are evidently not sufficiently unlike *Azelina* to be referred to another family; at any rate that is my present opinion; but, should breeding show great larval differences necessitating such a disruption

of forms apparently allied, it will only prove how important it is for collectors in the first place not to jump at conclusions, and in the second place for cabinet-naturalists not to accept such conclusions as indisputable facts, as has apparently been done by Felder in the present instance.

27. *Monoctenia chilendaria* (Pl. XVI., fig. 13).

♂ *Colotois*? *chilendaria*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxiv., fig. 6 (1875).

“Las Zorras, at flowers, in February, March, and April.”—*T. E.*

The form of the wings, as already stated under *Azelina felderi*, is not correctly represented in the figure; they agree with those of *Monoctenia falernaria* ♂,\* the costal margin being much elongated, and the outer margin, excepting at apex, very slightly dentated; the sexes agree in pattern and coloration. I have seven examples before me.

With the above were also four specimens of what I must consider as a very distinct species, the primaries being distinctly less angulated than in *M. chilendaria*, and the pattern different.

28. *Monoctenia dentilincata*, n. s. (Pl. XVI., fig. 12).

♂. Primaries sordid white; the costal border, base, centre of interno-median area, and a series of longitudinal dashes close to the outer margin, brown; an irregular zigzag dark brown line across the basal third, and a strongly dentated blackish discal line from costa to inner margin; two fine black basal dashes, a conspicuous black spot at the end of the cell, and a marginal series of smaller black spots; secondaries white, the external border washed with brown; a spot at the end of the cell, a strongly dentated discal line (marked with black dashes on the veins), and a marginal series of small spots, dark brown; head, collar, and tegulæ grey, with white borders; thorax white; abdomen whitish, with faint bronze-brown reflections; under surface shining milky white; markings ill-defined. Expanse of wings, 39 mm.

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\* And still more exactly with *M. himeroides*, from Tasmania.

♀. Greyish white, irrorated sparsely with black atoms; the primaries distinctly silvery grey; the lines upon the male are here only represented by short longitudinal black dashes on the veins, and are wholly obliterated in some examples; the outer margin outlined by an undulated slender black line connecting the marginal black dots; secondaries with traces of the dentated line in addition to the dashes upon the veins: these are, however, obliterated in some examples; a black spot at the end of the cell, and a marginal series; thorax distinctly grey. Expanse of wings, 43 mm.

“Las Zorras.”—*T. E.*

#### EUANGERONA, n. g.

Allied to *Angerona*, but differing in its more slender body, and the simple antennæ of the male; the wings a little narrower; outer margins of all the wings regularly obtusely denticulated.

#### 29. *Euangerona valdiviæ*, n. s.

Primaries above sericeous, sandy testaceous, speckled with black; a pale oblique subangulated line beyond the middle; a small blackish disco-cellular spot; secondaries paler than the primaries, sparsely and finely irrorated with blackish on the anal area; body ochraceous; wings below pale sandy testaceous, the costal margins and external areas speckled with blackish; basi-abdominal area of secondaries whitish; body below golden ochraceous; pectus paler than venter, the legs very pale; anterior tibiæ grey. Expanse of wings, 37 mm.

“Los Ulmos, Valdivia, in February.”—*T. E.*

#### MICROCLYSIA, n. g.

Aspect and coloration of *Endropia*, but the antennæ of the male simple; outline of wings not unlike *Metanema*; the primaries acute at apex, and with the outer margin obtusely dentated and angulated at the extremity of the third median branch; the secondaries with almost rectangular dentated outer margin; body scarcely extending beyond the secondaries; palpi forming a point in front of the head, the terminal joint very short; legs long and slender.

30. *Microclysia reticulata*, n. s.

Primaries above flesh-coloured, transversely striated with red-brown, and sometimes mottled with the same colour upon the costal border; two widely separated subparallel oblique dark brown lines, elbowed near to the costa, the outer one with a slight angle between the first median branch and submedian vein; an elbowed red-brown streak between the lines, but frequently diffused externally, so as to unite with the outer line and form a tapering red-brown band; external border more or less suffused with red-brown; secondaries stramineous, changing to flesh-colour below the median vein, striated or reticulated with red-brown, and crossed from the radial vein to the abdominal margin by a slender dark brown line, edged externally with greyish white and sometimes bounded internally from second median branch to abdominal margin by an abbreviated red-brown band; thorax usually flesh-coloured, abdomen stramineous; under surface stramineous; wings with transverse greyish striations; small blackish discocellular spots; primaries with two fine lilacine-grey lines nearly resembling those of the upper surface in character; secondaries crossed by a single arched or subangulated discal line. Expanse of wings, 33—38 mm.

Var. *ferruginea*.

♂. Primaries above almost wholly dark ferruginous, the costa only being mottled with flesh-colour; the lines bordered with lilacine-grey; the margin more acutely denticulated; secondaries with the anal area to the median vein dark ferruginous; the line bordered with grey; thorax and base of abdomen with ferruginous scales; under surface altogether darker and redder than the typical form, the striations and lines broader and more defined. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

“Valparaiso and Valdivia, December to February.”  
—*T. E.*

## DIGONIS, n. g.

Allied to *Mctanema*, but the male antennæ almost simple, finely serrated, not pectinated; primaries with the apex acute, a second acute angle at the extremity of the third median branch, the margin between these two angles excavated into a shallow sinus; margin from the

second angle to the external angle of the wing straight and oblique; secondaries with nearly straight costal margin; outer margin at apex very convex, projecting beyond the external angle of primaries, the margin slightly sinuous throughout, and slightly angulated at the extremity of the third median branch; palpi rather short, slightly deflexed at the apex, which projects slightly in front of the head; legs long and slender.

31. *Digonis aspersa*, n. s.

Primaries above very pale bronzy olivaceous, irrorated with black atoms; "extrabasilar" line represented by an oblique black-speckled grey costal dash, one or two white dots on the veins, and a grey spot on the internal borders; a black dot at the end of the cell; discal line widely undulated, olivaceous, with pale outer edge, from which little tapering white dots project along the veins; an interrupted submarginal series of black spots; secondaries silvery grey, with bronze-brown reflections, irrorated with black atoms; a discal series of white-tipped black dots; body pearly grey; under surface silvery grey, with bronze reflections; wings black-speckled, and with a continuous discal series of white-tipped black dots; primaries with the apex white, and two or three subapical black spots. Expanse of wings, 43 mm.

"Pines Valley, in December."—*T. E.*

This, the largest and rarest species in the genus, may be regarded as the type; it somewhat reminds one of a *Clysia*, but differs structurally.

32. *Digonis alba*, n. s.

Primaries above pale sericeous lilacine-grey, reticulated with white; an indistinct slightly blackish disco-cellular spot; a discal angulated series of minute black dots, only distinct towards the costa; secondaries sericeous-white, speckled with grey; body white, sparsely speckled with grey; under surface shining white; wings sparsely grey-speckled. Expanse of wings, ♂ 33 mm.; ♀ 36 mm.

"Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes."—*T. E.*

33. *Digonis cuprea*, n. s.

Primaries above golden bronze, with blackish speckled costa; extrabasilar line elbowed and slightly sinuous in the male, zigzag in the female, more or less dark red-brown; discal line of the same colour with pale outer edge, nearly straight, and elbowed close to the costa; a black dot at the end of the cell, and two black subapical spots; secondaries greyish brown, with black-speckled abdominal border; an abbreviated indistinct blackish line running to anal angle; fringe golden bronze; body pale greyish brown; under surface silvery grey, irrorated with black; wings with a continuous discal series of white-tipped black dots; primaries with two subapical black spots; fringe tipped with gold. Expanse of wings, 34—35 mm.

Var. *olivacea*.

Primaries above darker, of a more olivaceous tint; the outer or discal line bounded internally by a broad tapering olivaceous belt; an angular interrupted sub-marginal series of blackish spots; secondaries also darker, and with the abdominal border more or less suffused with golden bronze; thorax brownish; abdomen dark grey; under surface dark leaden grey, irrorated with black; the secondaries densely black-speckled; otherwise as in the typical form. Expanse of wings, 32—33 mm.

Var. *fusca*.

Wings greyish brown, the primaries darker, with cupreous reflections, an elbowed dark brown stripe between the ordinary lines, the interval between which and the outer line is rather darker than the ground colour; body greyish, the thorax slightly brownish; under surface browner than in the type; fringe tipped with bronze-brown; otherwise similar. Expanse of wings, 31—32 mm.

“Valparaiso, throughout the year.”—*T. E.*

For the reason already noted,—that it is not likely that the same species can occur throughout the year,—I regard the var. *fusca*, named above, as possibly a distinct species; though, on account of the great similarity in its markings, I hesitate at present to separate it specifically.

34. *Digonis punctifera*, n. s.

Primaries above dark ferruginous-brown, sericeous; costal margin speckled with whitish atoms; an irregularly zigzag blackish line across the basal third; a black dot at the end of the cell, and a white-dotted bisinuated grey-edged black line beyond the middle; fringe pale brown, with a central stripe and the tips, dark brown; secondaries shining pale grey; fringe pale brown, with darker tips, and central stripes; male with a pale bordered dusky macular discal stripe; thorax dark brown, abdomen whity-brown or greyish; wings below shining silvery grey, tinted with bronze-brown towards the margins; costal border of primaries and entire surface of secondaries speckled with black; an angulated discal line, spotted with black upon the nervures; veins between this line and the outer margin whitish in certain lights; a minute black disco-cellular dot on the primaries, and a conspicuous spot on the secondaries; primaries of female with a double blackish costal spot near the apex, and the apex itself white; body brownish. Expanse of wings, ♂ 30 mm.; ♀ 26 mm.

Var. *maculosa*.

♀. Primaries whity-brown, mottled all over with white and black-brown; a  $\Sigma$ -shaped blackish line across the basal third, a small black dot at the end of the cell, and a bisinuated white stripe beyond the middle; secondaries silvery; thorax brown, abdomen greyish brown; under surface of wings paler and more silvery than in the typical form. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

The following seem also to be varieties, though differing from the typical form and from the other species of the genus in the shape of their primaries, the apex being more prominent and the angle of the outer margin less so; these differences are, however, less strongly marked in the females than in the males.

Var. *acuminata*.

♂, ♀. Primaries above greyish brown, a dark brown tapering band bounding the inner edge of the discal line, the male with the external area more silvery, the female with the costal border and veins yellowish; markings as in the typical form; secondaries of both sexes as in the

typical male; under surface as in the type. Expanse of wings, ♂ 31 mm.; ♀ 26 mm.

Var. *terranea*.

♂, ♀. Primaries cupreous reddish, varied with greyish brown and whitish, and speckled with black; otherwise as in the typical form. Expanse of wings, ♂ 27 mm.; ♀ 28 mm.

Var. *fumosa*.

♂. Primaries dark smoky brown, markings indistinct; secondaries and under surface as in the type. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

“Valparaiso, December to February.”—*T. E.*

This appears to be one of the most variable in tint and outline of the Chilean Lepidoptera; the only form which shows any real difference of pattern, however, is var. *maculosa*.

BOARMIIDÆ.

OPISOGONIA (*Herr.-Sch.?*), *Felder*.\*

35. *Opisogonia tensata*.

♀ *Opisogonia ? tensata*, *Felder* and *Rogenhofer*, *Reise der Fregatte Novara*, v., pl. cxxix., fig. 18 (1875).

♂. “Coral, in March.”—*T. E.*

The male bears considerable resemblance to the Japanese *Hemerophila subspersata* of the same authors, which (by the way) is not a true *Hemerophila*, though allied to that genus.

HYPOCHROMA, *Guenée*.

36. *Hypochroma edmondsii*, n. s.

Nearest to *H. emiliaria*, of Australia; pale sandy yellowish, varied here and there with white, and crossed by numerous parallel undulated grey-brown lines; three of these lines, which are rather broader and blacker than the others, indicate the central belt, which is of the usual form, and the submarginal line; primaries with blackish

\* *Herrich-Schäffer's* description is unintelligible to me—“Eine schöne Art aus Chile. Vorderflügel wie bei *Siona*, Hinterflügel auf Rippe 6 spitz vorgezogen.” What does he mean by Vein 6? the only prominent part of the secondaries is at the extremity of vein 4 or 5, whichever way you choose to count; that is, at the third median branch. In my opinion the genus should be quoted as *Felder's*, since *Herrich-Schäffer* gives no type.

spotted costal border, the largest spot (which is a combination of two spots) near to apex; a reniform subapical discal blackish spot; a black spot at the end of the cell; body greyish brown, thorax irrorated with whitish; wings below shining white, the basal two-thirds striated with grey; a black spot at the end of each discoidal cell; two discal black lines, the inner one slightly irregular, the outer one commencing in a black subapical costal patch, nearly straight on the primaries and arched on the secondaries; external border more or less flecked and blotched with grey; a slender interrupted marginal black line; body below pearly white. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

“Las Zorras, in February.”—*T. E.*

The female is less distinctly marked than the male.

#### HONORANA, *Blanch.*

##### 37. *Honorana notataria*.\*

*Honorana notataria*, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 92, n. 1 (1852-4).

*Honorana notataria* (sic), Blanchard, *l. c.*, Atlas, pl. 7, fig. 8 (1852-4).

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

This species is very poorly figured; it is much like one of the larger species of *Gnophos*, of a pale ash-grey colour, with very ill-defined markings; the genus differs principally from *Gnophos* in its smaller secondaries.

##### 38. *Honorana ænca*, n. s.

Form and size of the preceding species, greyish brown, with darker striations, and with golden bronze reflections; blackish disco-cellular spots and undulated discal line, spotted with white points upon the veins; primaries with a second but less distinct undulated line before the middle; a slender black marginal line; fringe with a whitish basal line; costal area of secondaries whitish; abdominal fringe snow-white; abdomen silvery grey; under surface silvery white, with slight bronze reflections;

\* Probably intended for *notataria*; but, as neither name has any sense, one will do as well as the other; literally, *notataria* means *pertaining to what has been written*.

primaries with the apical half and costal border brownish; a distinct blackish or black undulated discal stripe; a very slender black-dotted blackish marginal line; fringe sordid, slightly greyish; primaries with a minute grey or blackish disco-cellular dot; secondaries with a conspicuous black disco-cellular spot. Expanse of wings, ♂ 49 mm.; ♀ 43 mm.

“Las Zorras, in January.”—*T. E.*

The following genus is a puzzling one; having the speckled wings of a *Boarmia*, but the general outline of some of the *Larentiide*; I think it is best located here.

#### PLECTROBOARMIA, n. g.

Aspect of *Boarmia* or *Tephrosia*; but the primaries with very acute apex; costal margin of primaries nearly straight; outer margins of all the wings undulated; secondaries rather small, triangular, the costal vein running close to the subcostal to the second third of the discoidal cell, so as to appear as though it were emitted from it; body rather slender; palpi with long fringe, with small terminal joint, porrect, projecting in front of the head; antennæ simple; abdomen scarcely extending beyond the secondaries; legs long and slender.

#### 39. *Plectroboarmia sordida*, n. s.

Sordid white, sericeous, irrorated with grey and black atoms; an abbreviated oblique bisinuated dusky line from the subcostal vein to the basal third of inner margin, and two better defined approximated transverse slightly undulated discal lines, converging a little towards the inner margin; a very slender black marginal line, spotted with black at the extremities of the veins; secondaries crossed beyond the middle by two very slender indistinct dusky lines, the outer one irregular, and marked upon the veins with short black dashes; outer margin with black edge and spots as on the primaries; under surface whiter, more sericeous, and less densely irrorated with brown and black than above; no dusky lines, but brownish disco-cellular spots; marginal line and spots as above; pectus brown, with darker speckles; venter sordid white, irrorated with blackish. Expanse of wings, 37 mm.

“Las Zorras, in February.”—*T. E.*

This seems to me to be allied to Felder's *Bryoptera punctata*, which is not a *Bryoptera*; the species of the latter genus are nearer to *Hypochroma*, and perhaps congeneric with *Gazena*, Wlk.

I may note here that *Tephrosia marmoraria* is *Bryoptera convallata* of Guenée, and *Tephrosia incongruaria* is *Bryoptera canitiata*; thus two more of Walker's species are disposed of.

## BOLETOBIIDÆ.

BOLETOBIA, *Boisd.*40. *Boletobia sericea*, n. s.

Shining greyish white; minutely and rather sparsely speckled with black; primaries with a short longitudinal black dash at the origin of the first median branch, and a discal oblique series of five or six upon the veins; abdomen whity-brown; primaries and body below whity-brown; secondaries white speckled with grey. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

"Las Zorras, in March."—*T. E.*

## GEOMETRIDÆ.

OMPHAX, *Guenée.*41. *Omphax gnoma*, n. s.

♂. Primaries semitransparent emerald-green, with slender white costal margin; a deeper green discocellular dot; secondaries semitransparent white, greenish at anal angle; top of head and antennæ cream-coloured; thorax green; abdomen white; wings below pale green; costal margin of primaries cream-coloured, becoming ochreous at the base; face crossed in front of the antennæ by a triangular carmine patch; front of face flesh-coloured; anterior legs rose-red, other legs cream-coloured; body below snow-white. Expanse of wings, 30—36 mm.

"Las Zorras, in December and January."—*T. E.*

The smaller form seems to be more numerous than the larger.

## EPHYRIDÆ.

EPHYRA, *Duponchel*.42. *Ephyra semirosea*, n. s.

Wings above dull rose-colour, with the basal and external fourths cream-coloured, bounded by the ordinary lines, which are greyish brown, dotted upon the veins with black; the costal border, excepting at base and apex, an angulated continuous stripe just beyond the cell and parallel to the outer line, and a macular interrupted submarginal stripe, greyish brown; a white spot at the end of each discoidal cell; a marginal series of short, slender, black lines: body cream-coloured; under surface shining white; wings with discal and marginal lines as above; primaries slightly greyish. Expanse of wings, 21—25 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

With this species were five examples referable to the following, though I think it not impossible that the latter may be merely a dimorphic type of *E. semirosea*.

43. *Ephyra notigera*, n. s.

Whity-brown, with chocolate-brown lines and stripes formed exactly as in the preceding species, excepting that the outer line of the secondaries is a little more acutely angular; similar white spots with red-brown edges at the end of the discoidal cells; submarginal interrupted stripe varying from dark greyish chocolate to pale grey, wanting altogether in the female; costal border of primaries speckled with blackish; wings below sericeous-white, with the markings of the upper surface, but the stripes greyer than above; primaries with flesh-coloured costal border; basal half of wing grey; body below shining grey, with pale pink shining legs. Expanse of wings, 21—22 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

Allied to *E. pendularia*.

44. *Ephyra umbrata*, n. s.

Allied to *E. orbiculata*; flesh-coloured, densely mottled and striated with grey; wings crossed just beyond the basal fourth by a black-dotted sinuated grey line, in the

middle by an imperfect grey streak, and towards outer margin by two parallel arched grey stripes; an angulated series of black spots beyond the cell; semicircular blackish-edged white spots at the end of the discoidal cells; wings below shining leaden grey, crossed by a discal series of black points; body pale sericeous-brown. Expanse of wings, 24—26 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

The under surface of the wings is almost metallic.

#### IDÆIDÆ.

The species described by Blanchard as *Acidalia* are in reality referable to *Psamatodes*; I have already stated that the name *Acidalia* is preoccupied in the Butterflies, and cannot, therefore, be used here.

#### CHLOROTIMANDRA, n. g.

Allied to *Timandra*; primaries broad, falcate, with the outer margin strongly angulated at the extremity of the third median branch and deeply sinuate between the latter and the apex; secondaries small and narrow, the apex formed at the extremity of the first subcostal branch; the neuration of these wings is extremely simple in the male, the costal vein does not reach the apex, the two subcostal branches are placed upon a long foot-stalk; the discoidal cell is short, with very oblique disco-cellulars, from the middle of which springs the radial; the median vein is quite simple or one-branched, and takes the position usually occupied by the submedian; the latter is extremely short, and represents the internal vein of other moths; neuration of the female quite normal; body long and slender; antennæ of male serrate-moniliform, not pectinated.

#### 45. *Chlorotimandra viridis*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above bright sap-green; costal margin, two parallel transverse costal dashes, and the sinuated portion of the fringe, purplish brown; two nearly parallel oblique central olivaceous lines, dotted with white upon the veins; secondaries greyish brown, with slight bronze reflections and purplish brown fringe; thorax sap-green;

antennæ bronze-brown; abdomen rosy brownish; wings below pale green, mottled with grey; fringe purplish brown, excepting towards the external angle of the primaries and the apex of the secondaries, where it is brassy yellowish, but spotted with purplish on the primaries; on these wings also there are three purplish costal spots, from the second of which a brown discal stripe crosses the wing; body below pink. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

♀. Above pale green; the primaries darker than the secondaries, especially towards the outer margin; the costal margin speckled and spotted with dark purplish brown, the fringe purplish, excepting towards the external angle; the transverse central lines wider apart than in the male, creamy white with dark sap-green margins; a black dot at the end of the cell; secondaries crossed in the middle by an externally white-edged dark green line; the whole surface densely grey-speckled; abdomen whitely brown; under surface of a more yellow tint than in the male; the discal stripe carried across the secondaries; all the wings with a black disco-cellular dot. Expanse of wings, 30 mm.

“Las Zorras, in November and December.”—*T. E.*

#### CABERIDÆ.

##### SYLLEXIS, *Guenée.*

##### 46. *Syllexis lucida*, n. s.

Shining sulphur-yellow or snow-white; in the yellow form the secondaries are paler than the primaries, and the abdomen is pure white; primaries in both forms with a black dot at the end of the cell, and an oblique discal series of grey spots; primaries below paler than above, with creamy white costal border, but no markings; secondaries also with creamy costal border; these borders are also to be seen on the white form; body below creamy white. Expanse of wings, 39 mm.

“Pines Valley, near Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

The primaries above have the same glistening character as some of the white *Liparidæ*.

## MACARIIDÆ.

## PSEUDALEUCIS, n. g.

Form of wings exactly as in *Mychonia*, of Herrich-Schäffer (Auss. Schmett., fig. 448); coloration more like that of *Aleucis*, and the antennæ of the male distinctly pectinated.

47. *Pseudaleucis misera*, n. s.

♂, ♀. Primaries above shining cupreous-brown, crossed at basal third by an angular blackish line, and in the middle by two undulated subparallel lines elbowed towards the costa, the inner one interrupted by a black disco-cellular spot; external border dusky, with one or two minute whitish dots on its inner edge; a marginal series of black dots; secondaries sericeous greyish white, with bronze or pale cupreous reflections, external area brownish; a slightly sinuated grey line across the middle of the wing; body brown; under surface shining pale greyish or whitish brown, with slight cupreous reflections; indistinctly grey-speckled; a grey discal line angulated on the secondaries, on which wings there is a more or less distinct disco-cellular spot; the female (and perhaps fresh examples of the male) has a small blackish disco-cellular dot on the primaries; these wings also show a submarginal series of ill-defined whitish spots. Expanse of wings, ♂ 34 mm.; ♀ 31 mm.

“Las Zorras, in February.”—*T. E.*

48. *Pseudaleucis irrorata*, n. s.

♂. Primaries sericeous cream-colour, irrorated with grey-brown, the base and external border mottled with the same colour; a  $\Sigma$ -shaped blackish line across the basal third, and an externally black-edged; undulated and elbowed, band of greyish brown, flecked with cream-colour, just beyond the middle; a black disco-cellular dot on the band; secondaries whitish grey across the disc, which is traversed by an undulated grey line; fringes of all the wings traversed by two dark grey stripes; body greyish brown; primaries below shining sooty-grey, the costal and external borders speckled with blackish and white atoms; border of apical sinus white; secondaries white, rather densely irrorated with black;

all the wings with black disco-cellular spots, and an undulated arched discal black line; fringe as above; body below sooty. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

“Las Zorras, in March.”—*T. E.*

PHARMACIS, *Hübner*.

The type of this genus is *P. aestimaria*, of Europe; the wings of this species have an undulated outer margin, angulated at the extremity of the third median branch in both primaries and secondaries.

49. *Pharmacis trinotata*, n. s.

♂. Above pale pinky brown, wings striated with grey, and with golden bronze reflections; primaries crossed by two pale-bordered dark brown lines, converging in the centre, the inner one abruptly angulated at the costal border and incurved towards the inner margin, the outer one strongly inarched in the middle; a black disco-cellular dot; external area almost uniformly golden bronze, with three large oval white spots on the median and interno-median interspaces, the last bifid, and three white dots between them and the costa; a marginal series of black dots; secondaries with the external area rather darker than the rest of the wing; bounded internally by a double brown stripe, the inner line of which is dark; a small black disco-cellular dot; under surface greyish white; wings irrorated with darker scales, sericeous; a grey discal line, spotted with black upon the veins; black disco-cellular dots; primaries tinted with brown. Expanse of wings, 30 mm.

♀. Altogether redder than the male, the lines across the wings more distinctly double, those on the primaries a little less curved; the white discal spots rather smaller, for the most part with black centres in some examples, though wholly white in others; a continuous slender black marginal line; under surface cupreous-brown, with the inferior halves of the external borders whity-brown; the whole surface rather densely irrorated with black; markings as in the male. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

Var. *subocellata*.

♂, ♀. Ground colour above pale shining bronze-brown, markings strongly defined, the external area of

primaries fuliginous, paler on the median interspaces and at apex, with a series of white-edged black spots in place of the white spots of the typical form; a more or less defined similar but subconfluent series on the secondaries; under surface shining whitish-brown, irrorated with blackish, and with the normal black spots. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

A female example also occurs a little redder in tint, with the external area almost uniform in colour, and the ocelloid spots almost obsolete. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

Var. *horrens*.

♂, ♀. Ash-grey, speckled and striated with black and brown; the lines whitish, with black-brown inner and paler brown outer margins; the external area beyond the outer line of primaries more or less suffused with bronze-brown; the primaries of the male darker and greyer than those of the female; the white spots mottled with black, less distinct on the secondaries than on the primaries; fringes chocolate-brown, tipped with white; under surface almost as in the typical form. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

A male form of this variety occurs in which the brown striation and mottling is so dense that it would be more correct to describe it as brown, striated and mottled with whitish ash-colour. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

Whether the following is a distinct species, or only another variety, I shall not attempt to decide: the forms described above may prove to be either species, sports, or polymorphic types; to save confusion, I have considered it best to give them distinctive names, but at the same time to regard them provisionally as varieties.

50. *Pharmacis valdiviata*.

♀ *Scotopteryx?* *valdiviata*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, Lep. v., pl. cxxvi., fig. 6 (1875).

♂. Paler than the female, and with a submarginal series of white-edged black spots on the primaries; these wings are crossed by two white stripes, as in the female; \* Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

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\* The inner stripe is drawn in the figure, but the colourist has omitted to put the white on.

Var. *albostrigata*.

♂. Dark greyish brown, with bronze reflections; the white stripes nearer together upon the primaries, and the whole basal area up to the outer stripe striated with white, the secondaries striated with white all over; all the wings with conspicuous black disco-cellular spots; the submarginal white-edged spots of primaries small and hastate. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

There is also a rather worn male, in which the wings have a glaucous shade, and the stripes and striations are pale yellowish. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

51. *Pharmacis clara*, n. s.

Wings above white, slightly washed with cupreous, which gives it a pinky tint; primaries with the basal third and costal border sparsely black-speckled; a slightly curved brownish stripe, elbowed upon the costal border, crossing the basal third; a black disco-cellular dot, an arched black-edged brown discal stripe, followed by a more or less defined zigzag blackish line; apical half of external area and fringe fuliginous-brown, but the apex white, speckled with black; a slender white line at the base of the fringe; secondaries with the basal half black-speckled; a black disco-cellular dot; a black-edged brown stripe across the disc from apex to anal angle; fringe as in primaries; head blackish, thorax pinky whitish; abdomen grey, banded with whitish; under surface white, tinted with pink, irrorated with blackish; wings with black disco-cellular spots, and with discal and marginal series of black dots; fringe dark greyish brown, with slender white basal line. Expanse of wings, 32—34 mm.

“Valparaiso, in November and December.”—*T. E.*

Mr. Edmonds appears to have regarded the whole of the forms of *Pharmacis* above described as one species; at any rate they were placed together in a mixed series under one number; they may therefore all be understood to occur at Valparaiso either in November or December; *P. clara*, though only represented in the collection by two females, seems to me to be a distinct species.

52. *Pharmacis mixta*, n. s.

♂. Wings above blackish brown, with bronze reflections, speckled and striated with whitish; crossed in the middle by a blackish stripe, beyond which is a slightly undulated black-dotted white stripe; black discocellular and marginal dots; fringe with a slender basal line and the tips white; secondaries crossed just beyond the basal third by a second oblique white stripe, elbowed towards the costa; body greyish; under surface white, densely speckled with black; wings with the veins and costal borders slightly tinted with buff; the discocellular spots, a discal and marginal series of minute dots, black. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

Var. *seriata*.

Pinky brown (the female, however, with the basal three-fourths of primaries cream-coloured), speckled, mottled, and striated with dark grey; external area dark brown, with bronze reflections, the central blackish stripe indistinct in the female; the white stripes scarcely indicated, excepting by rows of black spots on the veins; body pale pinky brown; otherwise almost exactly as in the typical form. Expanse of wings, ♂ 34 mm.; ♀ 39 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

Var. *melanosticta*.

Paler and greyer than the preceding, creamy whitish, excepting towards the base, outer borders, and the costal border of the primaries; the inner stripe of primaries dark brown, spotted with black; the broader central stripe varying in intensity, the outer stripe scarcely indicated, excepting by a row of black spots on the veins; a submarginal series of externally white-edged black spots, large towards the external angle, but gradually decreasing in size towards the apex; secondaries with five small black spots just beyond the discal line, towards anal angle; under surface as in the typical form. Expanse of wings, 34—39 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

Var. *columba*.

Sericeous greyish brown, irrorated with blackish; secondaries slightly tinted with pale reddish cupreous; markings almost wholly obliterated, but the discal stripe represented by a series of black dots on the veins; sometimes three or four black spots beyond the latter, towards the anal angles of all the wings; under surface paler than in the typical form, the markings mostly obsolete. Expanse of wings, 35—36 mm.

Two females. "Valparaiso, in December."—*T. E.*

53. *Pharmacis ardescens*, n. s.

Primaries above dull red-brown; basal third and a broad costal border not reaching the apex white, tinted with pink near the costal margin; three nearly equidistant transverse blackish stripes; the first oblique, limiting the white basal third, the second straight, crossing the wing immediately beyond the cell (at the end of which is a black dot), the third oblique, running to apex, slightly incurved close to the inner margin, double, bounding the external border, which is suffused with blackish at apex and upon the median interspaces, and encloses a series of unequal black-centred ocelloid white spots; the innermost and outermost stripes are also mottled with black upon the veins; a series of black marginal dots; fringe grey; secondaries pale rosy cupreous, grey at the base and on the costal border, irrorated with grey, and crossed in the middle by a black-dotted grey stripe; a slightly undulated blackish discal stripe, close to which is a series of black dots upon the veins; this stripe is bounded outwardly by a subconfluent series of black-dotted white spots; a marginal series of black spots; fringe spotted with grey; body flesh-coloured, minutely and sparsely black-speckled; under surface white, irrorated with black; wings with disco-cellular dots and a continuous discal series black; marginal dots very indistinct; primaries crossed by a central grey stripe, touching which within the cell is a rather large diffused grey nebula; a trace of a grey stripe, answering to the third stripe of the upper surface. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

"Valparaiso, in December."—*T. E.*

Although there is only one male of this insect in the collection, it appears to me to represent a perfectly distinct species.

54. *Pharmacis latifasciata*, n. s.

Above very pale brown, sericeous, irrorated with black; primaries with a subcostal white streak in the female; the central half of these wings crossed from inner margin to costal fourth by a broad black-brown belt, just within the margins of which are two narrow pale stripes, white in the male, and ferruginous in the female; two more or less defined subapical black dots; immediately beyond the belt is a series of white spots, tapering towards the apex, black-centred in the male, but not in the female; external area dark brown, clouded with blackish; a marginal series of black dots; fringe grey, sometimes with a pale basal line; secondaries with a black disco-cellular dot; a double dark brown discal stripe, bounded externally by a confluent series of spots scarcely paler than the ground colour, but black-centred in the male; snow-white in the female; a very slender black marginal line; under surface whity-brown, grey-speckled; small disco-cellular spots, discal and marginal series of dots, black; primaries showing a broad grey belt answering to that of the upper surface. Expanse of wings, 34—35 mm.

Both sexes occur of a slight variety resembling the typical male, excepting that the belt of primaries is not so black, the border of secondaries is a little darker, and the pale spots beyond the discal stripe are only black-centred throughout in the male. Expanse of wings, 32—34 mm.

Var. *definita*.

♀. Primaries above pale brownish grey, irrorated with blackish; the belt sharply defined, not enclosing the pale stripes, but bounded by them, only the outer one visible; three white-edged black spots near the external angle; subapical and marginal black dots as in the type; secondaries pale brown, irrorated with black; a simple undulated dark brown stripe, dotted with black upon the veins; two or three black dots beyond it, near the anal angle, and a marginal series; body whitish; under surface nearly as in the typical form. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

55. *Pharmacis insignis*, n. s.

♂. Allied to the preceding, but very distinct; above white, irrorated with brown; wings with bronze-brown external borders; primaries with brown costal border; central third occupied by an oblique black-brown belt, slightly constricted in the centre, extending from the inner margin to the costal fourth, but emitting a streak from its upper margin to the subcostal vein; two sub-apical black dots, and a marginal series; secondaries with the basal two-thirds pinky brown, traversed near its outer edge, and banded externally by two parallel dark brown stripes, the outer one dotted with black; a disco-cellular spot and a slender interrupted marginal line black; under surface shining sandy whitish, irrorated with grey; discal and marginal series of black dots, and black disco-cellular spots; primaries with a greyish central belt, limited externally by two convergent darker stripes. Expanse of wings, 37 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

## FIDONIIDÆ.

TEPHRINA, *Guenée*.56. *Tephрина lapidea*, n. s.

Primaries above whity-brown, slightly tinted with pink in the female, indistinctly irrorated, and striated with greyish brown; primaries with a black disco-cellular spot, and crossed in the male by three equidistant lines, the first at basal third, angular, dark brown; the second central, nearly straight, pale golden-brown; the third discal, transverse, slightly sinuous, dark brown, and followed immediately by a series of blackish and fulvous unequal conical spots upon a diffused greyish streak; in the female there is only a broad irregular sinuous externo-discal grey-brown band, with reddish inner margin; the external border is also rather densely irrorated with the same colour; fringe brown, with a pale central line; secondaries whiter than the primaries, excepting towards the outer margin; crossed in the male by a slightly irregular discal series of five brown spots; under surface of the male whity-brown, of the female pale pinky brown or flesh-coloured; the wings sparsely irrorated with greyish and black-brown; small black

disco-cellular spots; primaries of the male greyish. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

“From Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

57. *Tephрина varians*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above shining greyish brown, irrorated with whitish, crossed at basal third by an irregular whitish stripe with brown external margin, and on the disc by a wavy cream-coloured stripe, edged externally with dull reddish towards apex, and margined on both sides with brown; between these two stripes are indications of a transverse brown line; a whitish-edged black disco-cellular dot; secondaries pale sericeous greyish brown, almost white, irrorated (especially towards the abdominal margin) with dark brown; two or three dark brown spots towards the anal angle; body greyish brown; under surface sericeous whitish brown, indistinctly grey-speckled; wings with small blackish disco-cellular spots between two scarcely visible parallel greyish brown stripes. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

♀. Above of a pinker tint than the male; the markings much more defined; the inner stripe nearer to the base of primaries and more angular; the central line represented by a well-marked grey-brown stripe; the discal stripe with its outer two-thirds ferruginous, bordered externally by a broad diffused dark brownish streak; secondaries with three slightly divergent ill-defined abbreviated greyish lines from the abdominal margin to the median vein; body browner; under surface flesh-tinted, distinctly grey-speckled; central parallel grey-brown stripes well-defined. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

“Cordilleras of Cauquenes, in January.”—*T. E.*

The following, though placed with the succeeding species (if, indeed, it is really distinct, which seems to me a little doubtful), are certainly referable to *T. varians*.

A variety, in both sexes, much more densely irrorated with greyish brown throughout; the whitish speckling and the inner stripe on the primaries being almost wholly obliterated; the discal stripe flesh-coloured; fringe dark brown, with basal and central pale lines; the secondaries darker towards outer margin, with an

ill-defined blackish subanal spot; under surface shining grey in general appearance, owing to the denser grey speckling all over the wings; small black disco-cellular spots and faint traces of the two central stripes; there is no difference of pattern in the sexes, but the female is much smaller than the male and rather darker. Expanse of wings, ♂ 34 mm.; ♀ 26 mm.

In this form the discal stripe is sometimes widened in the male into a rather broad and internally diffused band, thus forming a connecting link with the next variety, in which the primaries are reddish throughout, with the basal half and external area greyish, the brown lines across the wings being quite distinct, more so even than in the typical form; the inner pale stripe, however, is lost in the general tint of the wing, only its brown outer edging being left; the male has the outer stripe bordered externally by a broad blackish wavy band. Expanse of wings, ♂ and ♀ 29 mm.

In other respects this variety agrees with the preceding one.

Var. *conigera*.

Wings pale greyish brown, with slight cupreous reflections irrorated with black; the primaries have a conspicuous black disco-cellular spot; the lines and stripes are all ill-defined, the discal reddish stripe diffused, and bounded externally by a series of blackish-edged conical spots (somewhat as in the male of *T. lapidea*); the secondaries are slightly darker towards the outer margin, and there are one or two subanal spots; below the primaries are distinctly greyish brown, and the central stripes are obsolete; otherwise the wings are like those of the preceding form. Expanse of wings, ♂ 32 mm.; ♀ 27 mm.

It is possible that this form may prove to be distinct; like the others it was taken at Valparaiso, some time between March and July; in some respects it forms a transition to the following species, though, as already hinted, they may *all* prove to be variations of one very inconstant type.

58. *Tephрина canescens*, n. s.

Greyish white, rather sparsely irrorated with black; primaries above crossed by five blackish undulated lines, the two first and two last closely approximated and representing the margins of the pale stripes in *T. varians*; the outermost line bounded externally by a series of conical black spots, which, in some examples (usually females) which have the external area also blackish or greyish, are seen to be white-tipped; an oblique black or blackish apical dash; a marginal series of black spots; fringe grey, with basal and central white lines; secondaries with faint indications of a stripe across the basal third; three subanal spots and a marginal series black; fringe as in primaries; abdomen greyish; primaries below shining grey, with the costal border and external area whitish, black-speckled; two or three black subapical spots; secondaries white, with grey external area, sparsely black-speckled; all the wings with black disco-cellular spots placed between two slightly arched brownish stripes; body white, legs grey-speckled. Expanse of wings, ♂ 33 mm.; ♀ 29 mm.

“Valparaiso, March to end of July.”—*T. E.*

A male variety occurs in which the whole central area of the primaries, enclosed between the two pairs (sub-basal and discal) of black lines, is blackish. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

All the Chilean species have the antennæ rather broadly pectinated for the genus, though not much more so than in *T. arenacearia*.

## PSAMATODES, Guenée.

59. *Psamatodes ferruginaria*. (Pl. XVI., fig. 7).

*Acidalia ferruginaria*, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 96, n. 2; pl. 7, fig. 11 (1852-4).

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

This species varies in depth of colour and in the distinctness of its markings, most specimens being paler than in M. Blanchard's figure. It is allied to *P. pumicaria*, so far as I can judge from M. Guenée's figure of that insect.

60. *Psamatodes chilendaria*. (Pl. XVI., fig. 6).

*Acidalia chilendaria*, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 95, n. 1 (1852-4).

"Valparaiso, September to January."—*T. E.*

This species, excepting in its strongly pectinated antennæ, bears considerable resemblance to some species of *Idea* (*Acidalia*, auct.): it is a common insect.

61. *Psamatodes cauquenensis*, n. s.

Larger than either of the preceding species; shining pale whity brown; the primaries above dusted with white, crossed obliquely by three slightly sinuous and crenulated brownish stripes, the two last of which are rather near together; the outermost dotted with black upon the veins; a black spot at the end of the cell, and a marginal series of small black dots; secondaries with the external area whitish in certain lights and bounded internally by a crenulated brownish stripe; a black disco-cellular dot and a marginal series of minute black points; under surface with indications of the externo-discal stripe on all the wings, dotted with dark brown upon the veins; black disco-cellular spots and marginal dots. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

"Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes."—*T. E.*

I found a single unsexed male of this very distinct species in the collection.

LIODES, *Guenée*.

62. *Liodes venata*, n. s.

Nearest to *L. leucaniata* (*Chlenias vittuligera*, Wlk.),\* from Australia, but with more nearly the coloration of *Lozogramma*; upper surface of primaries shining pale chocolate, black-speckled, with the veins and a number of longitudinal streaks between them cream-coloured, a black spot at the end of the cell, and a marginal series; fringe cream-coloured, shining, traversed by a chocolate-

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\* It is, I think, rather doubtful whether this species is congeneric with *L. tibiaria*; it certainly is not with *L. stilbiata* (*Panagra plusiata*, Wlk.), which agrees in structure with *Dichromodes*, *Guenée*, as do several species referred to *Panagra*.

brown line; secondaries paler than the primaries, almost cream-coloured, but with a chocolate tint; a more or less defined black spot or dot at the end of the cell and two or three black marginal points; primaries below pale chocolate-brown, sericeous, the borders more or less irrorated with cream-colour, particularly upon the veins; a black dot at the end of the cell; secondaries creamy yellowish, sparsely sprinkled with black atoms; a discal arched series of black spots on the veins, and a black spot at the end of the cell; body creamy yellowish. Expanse of wings, 33—34 mm.

“Chiloë, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

LOZOGRAMMA, *Stephens.*

63. *Lozogramma ceres*, n. s.

Primaries above pale shining stramineous, irrorated with black, and with a well-defined black disco-cellular spot; a marginal series of black dots; two oblique discal brownish stripes, slightly converging towards apex, the outer one abbreviated; these streaks are always indistinct, and sometimes wholly wanting in the female; secondaries sericeous-white, more or less tinted with stramineous at apex; fringe of all the wings traversed by a central leaden grey line; body varying from testaceous to pale stramineous; primaries of the male below brownish grey, sericeous, with the disco-cellulars dusky; fringe as above; secondaries pale stramineous, grey-speckled, and with dusky disco-cellulars; fringe as above; female below with the wings sericeous cream-coloured, sparsely grey-speckled, the primaries with a brown disco-cellular dot; body as above. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

“Valparaiso, in February and March.”—*T. E.*

Nearest to *L. petrarica*.

64. *Lozogramma butyrosa*, n. s.

♂. General aspect of *Aspilates gilvaria*, but with the simple antennæ of typical *Lozogramma*; primaries clear creamy stramineous; a few minute blackish scales scattered here and there over the surface, and a black dot at the end of the cell; a scarcely perceptible abbreviated oblique stripe, a little deeper in tint than the ground

colour : secondaries sericeous creamy white ; body pale stramineous ; under surface pale creamy stramineous, shining ; primaries with the discoidal area up to the centre of the disc flesh-coloured, slightly greyish in certain lights ; a few blackish scales at the end of the cell ; secondaries with a small black disco-cellular spot ; internal borders of all the wings whitish. Expanse of wings, 39 mm.

“ From Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

The absence of defined markings upon the wings gives this insect the aspect of *Neritodes* rather than *Lozogamma* ; the primaries are, however, too large for that genus.

PANAGRA, *Guenée*.

65. *Panagra cavi-fasciata*. n. s.

♂. Primaries above with the basi-costal half sordid cream-colour ; grey-speckled, bounded beyond the cell by an oblique abbreviated bisinuated white line ; disc and internal area bronze-brown ; an indistinct pale oblique undulated discal line half-way between the white bisinuated line and the outer margin ; external area minutely irrorated with black ; a marginal series of black spots ; fringe cream-coloured, traversed by a grey line ; a black spot at the end of the cell ; secondaries pale greyish brown, whitish towards the costa ; fringe cream-coloured ; body grey ; primaries below sericeous greyish brown, fringe as above ; secondaries cream-coloured, irrorated with grey, most densely towards the outer margin ; a black disco-cellular spot ; fringe traversed by a grey line ; body sordid cream-coloured, tibiae greyish. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

“ Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

With this species the following was associated ; but, as it differs entirely in pattern on both surfaces, I cannot for a moment believe it to be conspecific.

66. *Panagra signistriata*, n. s.

♂, ♀. Primaries above cream-coloured, sparsely irrorated with black ; a short oblique costal litura at basal fourth and a slender oblique almost  $\Sigma$ -shaped character (not visible in the male example) at apical fourth of costal area ; from the latter to the median

vein, just below the basi-costal litura, runs an oblique tapering and somewhat arched series of black-brown dashes, only separated from each other by the cream-coloured veins; a marginal series of black spots; secondaries paler than the primaries, indistinctly grey-speckled, with a marginal series of black dots; body sordid cream-coloured; wings below pale stramineous, changing to cream-colour towards the inner borders; grey-speckled, with black disco-cellular dots, and an arched discal series of spots, grey on the primaries and blackish on the secondaries, though less distinct in the male than in the female; fringe traversed by a slender grey line; body as above. Expanse of wings, ♂ 30 mm.; ♀ 35 mm.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

SELIDOSEMA, *Hübner.*

67. *Selidosema phasma*, n. s.

♂. Shining grey; primaries crossed by an irregularly zigzag darker discal streak, diffused internally; costa blackish speckled, the remainder of the surface irrorated with dark grey; a slender interrupted marginal blackish line; fringe with faint bronze-brown reflections, traversed by a central slender white line; secondaries irrorated with dark grey towards the outer margin; fringe as in primaries; wings below with black disco-cellular dots; primaries with no discal streak; costa whitish brown, black-speckled, rest of the surface uniform shining grey; fringe as above; secondaries paler, silver-grey, irrorated with blackish scales; fringe as above; body slightly brownish. Expanse of wings, 45 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

I am not acquainted with any species allied to this; it more nearly approaches *S. juturnaria* than anything else that I have seen.

FIDONIA, *Treitschke.*

68. *Fidonia edmondsii*, n. s.

Primaries above pale olivaceous-brown, crossed by alternate bands of ash-grey and chocolate-brown as follows: base grey, speckled with chocolate, and bounded

by an angulated line of the same colour; an angulated grey band crossing the wing before the middle, and edged on both sides at costa with chocolate, but not below the costal border; a slightly irregular post-median chocolate band; a discal grey band, partly edged with chocolate, and dividing a large apical triangular patch of that colour; three creamy white spots on the costa between the bands; fringe dark purplish grey; secondaries bright orange-red; basi-abdominal area sprinkled with grey scales; abdominal fringe greyish; fringe towards anal angle blackish; body blackish, irrorated with pale brown scales; primaries below bright orange-red; costal border purplish brown, spotted at regular intervals with pale yellow; a broad purplish-brown apical patch; fringe dark shining slaty grey; secondaries pale yellow washed with pink, densely speckled with purplish brown; a disco-cellular spot, an irregularly sinuated discal line, and broad sinuated external border of the same colour; fringe slaty grey, varied (especially in the centre) with reddish orange; body pale sulphur-yellow, densely irrorated with grey. Expanse of wings, 22—22½ mm.

“Valparaiso, in August; flies by day.”—*T. E.*

The female has more yellow than the male in the ground colour of the primaries above, and more red in that of the secondaries below.

There are two varieties of the species, one in which the grey bands of the primaries are replaced by flesh-pink in the female, and almost obliterated by chocolate-coloured scales in the male; the other, in which the entire insect is much smaller, and the post-median chocolate band is narrower; it measures 18—20 mm. in expanse.

#### OCHYRIA, Packard.

##### 69. *Ochyria ignipennis*, n. s.

Allied to *O. rubrosuffusata*; primaries above dark reddish brown, crossed by numerous undulated blackish lines, with a narrow subbasal band, a broad angular central belt, and a tapering discal band, dark brown, limited by black lines, and partly edged externally by cream-coloured undulated lines; four white-centred sub-marginal black spots; a black marginal line interrupted by the veins, and followed by a slender white line at the

base of the fringe; secondaries fiery cupreous, with brown fringe; body brown; primaries below cupreous-orange, with brown costal and external borders, upon which are traces of the cream-coloured undulated lines of the upper surface; secondaries cupreous-brown, with a darker slender angulated discal line and disco-cellular spot; fringe darker brown; body brown. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

Somewhat like *Fidonia scarata* of Felder, but without the pectinated antennæ.

### SPARTOPTERYX, Guenée.

#### 70. *Spartopteryx? denticulata*, n. s.

Somewhat resembles *Caripeta* in the pattern of the primaries; the margin slightly subangulated below apex, owing to the prominence of the third undulation (at extremity of upper radial); otherwise there appears to be nothing to separate it from typical *Spartopteryx*; primaries sericeous-whitish, with whity-brown costal border and veins, the whole surface speckled and striated with blackish, and clouded with grey; two very irregular black lines indicating the central belt, which is formed much like that of *Caripeta divisata* (see Packard's 'Monograph,' pl. ix., fig. 51); the outer line edged with white; a slightly sinuous submarginal white-edged black line; a marginal series of black spots and a conspicuous black disco-cellular spot; secondaries ashy whitish, washed with pale bronze-brown, speckled with dark brown, and crossed by two grey lines, the inner one, which crosses the wing just beyond the middle, more distinct than the other, and irregularly zigzag; a marginal series of black spots; thorax greyish, black-speckled; abdomen pale bronzy brown; under surface silvery white, sparsely irrorated with black; with black disco-cellular spots and traces of two blackish and dark brown undulated discal lines; primaries with a black spot at basal third of costal border, which (as well as the veins) is whity-brown as above; posterior femora and tibiæ barred with black near the knee. Expanse of wings, 39 mm.

“Las Zorras, in February.”—*T. E.*

Apparently tolerably common; it varies somewhat in the colour of the primaries, owing to the greater or less density of the black speckling upon these wings; in some examples (chiefly females) the general colour of the primaries, seen without a lens, is sericeous-blackish grey.

ASPILATES, *Treitschke*.

71. *Aspilates lacticinia*, n. s.

Primaries above pale creamy stramineous, irrorated with greyish brown; an oblique pale brown stripe from apex to just beyond the middle of the submedian vein, and a small spot of the same colour at the end of the cell; secondaries shining white, with cream-coloured fringe; two or three subapical grey dots; body cream-coloured; wings below shining white, costal borders cream-coloured, grey-speckled; primaries with disco-cellular spot and oblique stripe rather greyer than above; pectus creamy stramineous; venter white. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

“Valparaiso, in November and December.”—*T. E.*

A variety of this species occurs in which the primaries are more densely speckled than in the type, and the oblique stripe is recurved towards the costa at its inferior extremity, thus forming an unequal V-shaped character, the outer branch being nearly twice the length of the inner.

The following, included with *A. lacticinia*, appears to me to be referable to an allied but distinct species:—

72. *Aspilates bivittata*, n. s.

Primaries stramineous, mottled and speckled with grey; crossed by two widely separated pale greyish brown stripes, converging at inner margin, and, in the male, dotted with black upon the veins; secondaries white, the abdominal border in the male sprinkled with dark grey scales; an arched discal series of black dots, replaced in the female by a short arched grey stripe; fringe stramineous; a black disco-cellular dot; body of the male sordid stramineous, of the female whitish primaries of the male below white, shining, densely

blotched with grey; the costal border and fringe golden stramineous; a well-defined blackish disco-cellular spot, and dark grey oblique discal stripe; secondaries stramineous, whitish at abdominal border, irrorated with dark grey scales; a spot at the end of the cell, and an arched discal series upon a slender dusky line, black; body stramineous; female below with the wings shining white, sparsely irrorated with grey and blackish, the costal areas slightly tinted with stramineous; well-defined, though small, blackish disco-cellular spots; primaries crossed by two grey stripes, corresponding with those of the upper surface; body whitish, legs stramineous. Expanse of wings, ♂ 26 mm.; ♀ 31 mm.

Valparaiso.

There is also a variety in which the two stripes across the wings converge much less at inner margin, and the discal dots or stripe on the secondaries are less distinct or obliterated; I hardly think this can be a different species.

#### PSEUDOSESTRA, n. g.

Closely allied to *Sestra*, of Walker, from New Zealand, but differing in having the outer margin of the primaries rounded, with scarcely a trace of angulation at the extremity of the third median branch, and with no trace of sinuation between the latter and the apex; secondaries apparently with the costal margin longer. Type, *P. obtusata* (*Lozogramma obtusata*, Walk., from New Zealand).

I believe that my "*Ozola*" *terranea*, from Japan, will have to be referred to this genus, but at present I only know the female; the male may have pectinated antennæ.

#### 73. *Pseudosestra bella*, n. s.

Primaries pale pinky brown, clouded with sienna beyond the middle, sparsely but rather conspicuously black-speckled, lilacine-grey at apex; fringe rust-red; a short oblique abbreviated blackish line across the costal area, just before the middle, and an oblique subangulated and slightly curved grey stripe across the disc; two small submarginal black spots near the apex; secondaries sericeous snow-white; the fringe slightly tinted with pink towards the anal angle, a biangulated greyish brown line across the disc in the female; body cream-coloured; head and collar flesh-coloured; male below

with the primaries lilacine-greyish, the secondaries and body white; female with the whole under surface shining white; the primaries with blackish-speckled costal border, three black marginal dots (there are four in the male), and red-brown fringe; secondaries sparsely but distinctly black-speckled, more so than in the male, where the speckling is greyer; both sexes with an angulated blackish discal stripe across the primaries; the secondaries with a sinuous black-spotted brownish discal line, a black disco-cellular spot, and three or four marginal spots; anterior legs greyish brown above. Expanse of wings, ♂ 28 mm.; ♀ 31 mm.

“Valparaiso, in November and December.”—*T. E.*

As I believe I have stated elsewhere, I do not feel at all satisfied that *Sestra*, *Ozola*, and allies belong to this family; I believe they have greater affinity to some of the *Ennomidæ*; the present location of *Pseudosestra* must therefore be considered provisional.

Of the *Zerenidæ* there seem to be no Chilean representatives; at any rate I have seen none; there is indeed a genus which Felder and Rogenhofer, for some incomprehensible reason, have referred to *Scotopteryx*, and which in shape bears some resemblance to Walker's two genera (which are structurally identical) *Nartheclusa* and *Negla*; and not only are the latter out of place in the *Zerenidæ*,\* but the character of the markings in the Chilean genus and its cephalic structure prove it to be nearly allied to *Scotosia*.

#### LIGIIDÆ.

The species which follow, referred by Felder and Rogenhofer to *Alsophila* of Hübner, are none of them congeneric with *A. æscularia* (the type of the genus *Alsophila*), and are not all referable to the same family.

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\* This fact prevented my identifying them with drawings sent me some time since by my excellent correspondent, H. Dewitz, and thus induced him to redescribe one of them, *Negla perplexata* as *Endropia packardii*; the three species, *E. nachtigalii*, *tenuiorata*, and *perplexata*, are not true *Endropias*, and must be placed in *Nartheclusa*; they have the antennæ of *Ereuxa*.

## CHLENIAS, Guenée.

74. *Chlenias madidata*?

♀ *Alsophila madidata*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxxii., fig. 27 (1875).

♂, ♀. "Las Zorras; December, January, and February."—*T. E.*

If, as I believe, I have correctly identified this species, Felder's figure is not characteristic; for though the form of the wings and the outlines of the broad belt across the primaries are the same as in Mr. Edmonds' specimens, the irregular submarginal white stripe is different, being confined in both sexes to the external angle, and bordered internally by a blackish spot; towards the apex there are several elliptical black spots, sometimes edged with white, but no trace of a continuation of the submarginal stripe, which must, I think, have originated in a much worn example restored by an imaginative artist; the male has plumose antennæ, as in other species of *Chlenias*; the primaries are occasionally tinted here and there with greenish.

## BACILLOGASTER, Blanchard.

M. Blanchard has referred his genus to the *Crambites*, but gives no reason whatever for doing so; on the contrary, he says,—“Este género difiere mucho de todos los demas Crambidas por lo largo de su abdomen y la forma de los palpos y de las alas.” The figure is of the usual type of all in Gay's work, and cannot be depended upon; the secondaries are represented so small that the insect might pass for a species of *Pachrophylla*, Blanchard; whereas the diagnosis merely says “*posticæ oblongæ*,” and the description, “Alas posteriores oblongas, pequeñas” (posterior wings oblong, small, or narrow); in the insects which I believe to be referable to *Bacillogaster* there is nothing remarkably small in the secondaries, but, as I have been unable to recognise the typical species, it is possible that it may have these wings smaller than its congeners.

75. *Bacillogaster boreas*, n. s.

Primaries reddish clay-coloured, with a broad longitudinal interno-median whitish streak; mottled all over

with black so as to give it a grey appearance, crossed at basal third by a very deeply indented slender zigzag black line, across which runs a slightly arched oblique white stripe, bounded internally upon the costa by a large black spot, but only seen in fresh male examples, as is the case with the other white stripes on these wings; an indistinct deeply dentate zigzag line just beyond the cell, crossed in the male by a slightly inarched white stripe, upon which is a series of black dots; a conspicuous rounded black disco-cellular spot; an internally blackish-bordered oblique abbreviated white stripe on the disc from the external angle; a marginal series of black dots, forming towards the external angle a broken line; secondaries white, the female with flesh-tinted external area, and an imperfect slender blackish line; body of male testaceous, the abdomen greyish in the centre, with black dorsal tufts; in the female, the primaries of which are of a more laky tint than in the male with the costal border distinctly grey, the body is also distinctly of a pinker colour, with greyish tegulae; primaries below whitish-brown, sericeous, greyish in certain lights, with a rather broad external dusky border, crossed by pale veins; a marginal black line, interrupted upon the veins; fringe dark grey, sericeous; costal margin black-speckled; a black spot at the end of the cell; secondaries sericeous-white; costal area slightly speckled with brown; a black marginal line as in the primaries; fringe white; body below pale brown. Expanse of wings, ♂ 33 mm.; ♀ 39 mm.

“Valparaiso, November and December.”

“Larva smooth, and purplish red in colour; exactly resembles the stem of the food-plant; feeds on Quilo in October.”—*T. E.*

#### 76. *Bacillogaster parva*, n. s.

Primaries above bronze-brown, sericeous, black-speckled; the discoidal area and costal border more or less mottled with white; two parallel arched bands beyond the middle; the inner one blackish, the outer one commencing in a chalky white apical streak, its centre more or less distinct, pale reddish brown, sometimes obsolete, its inferior extremity (which almost reaches the external angle) blackish, with white external

border; a black marginal line; fringe grey, with a white basal line; secondaries pale bronze-brown, usually almost white, with black marginal line; fringe paler than in the primaries; body pale brown; wings below shining whity brown, slightly greyish in the typical male; secondaries with a rather large dusky disco-cellular spot; pectus whitish; venter greyish or brown. Expanse of wings, 27—29 mm.

“Valparaiso, November and December.”

“Larva twig-like; feeds on *Adesmia*.”—*T. E.*

#### 77. *Bacillogaster hypparia*

♀ *Alsophila hypparia*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxxii., fig. 35 (1875).

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

Felder's figure is not a very characteristic one, the markings being too strongly defined; the wings rather too broad, and with more sinuous margins than exist in any of the examples before me; the male doubtless has a longer body.

#### LARENTIIDÆ.

##### OPORABIA, *Stephens*.

#### 78. *Oporabia cymatophora*?

♀ *Alsophila cymatophora*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxxii., fig. 26 (1875).

“Baths of Chillan, in March.”—*T. E.*

In Felder's figure the markings are too strongly defined, unless I have mistaken the species, and there is no trace of even a slight subangulation of the primaries in Mr. Edmonds' examples; excepting in their slightly smaller secondaries, they look like pale greyish examples of *O. filigrammaria*.

#### 79. *Oporabia martha*, n. s.

Primaries above pale bluish grey; basal half crossed by two pairs of black-brown lines, the inner pair <-shaped, the outer irregularly undulated; a third pair of lines wider apart and lunulated beyond the middle; the area enclosed by these last lines is brownish, and traced by an indistinct grey line; an arched discal series

of slender >-shaped black markings terminating near external angle in a <-shaped spot filled in with blackish ; an interrupted cruciform brownish costal patch beyond this series of markings ; the whole surface of the wings between the other markings crossed by indistinct lunulate white-edged grey lines ; a black lunulated marginal line ; fringe whitish, traversed by two grey lines, the inner one dark ; secondaries pale sericeous-grey, with a dark marginal line ; thorax whitish ; antennæ and abdomen reddish brown ; primaries below with the costal half washed with laky brown ; a darker lake-brown costal spot beyond the middle, bounded on each side by cream-colour ; this spot, in certain lights, is seen to be the commencement of an arched greyish band, bounded externally by a band rather paler than the ground colour ; internal half of wing greyish white ; fringe nearly as above ; secondaries sordid-white, slightly tinted with reddish towards outer margin ; pectus white ; legs lake-brown above, the tarsi banded with whitish ; venter whitish. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

“Las Zorras.”—*T. E.*

A pretty little species, with nearly the pattern of *O. dilutata*.

#### 80. *Oporabia hastigera*, n. s.

Primaries above pale brownish grey, crossed from the base to beyond the middle by irregular angulated blackish lines spotted with black on the veins, the fourth and fifth and the two last, which are in pairs, represent the limits of the central belt, are spotted with cupreous in the male and blood-red in the female, within the cell and between the radial veins ; disc crossed by two series of hastate black spots, indistinctly united by lunulated grey lines, which are also reddish upon the radial interspaces ; a marginal series of black dots ; fringe white, spotted with dark grey ; secondaries white, with cream-coloured fringe ; thorax brown, black-speckled ; abdomen sericeous whitish brown ; primaries below pale grey ; apex and costal margin brownish ; secondaries white ; body below whitish ; legs blackish, barred with white above, white below. Expanse of wings, 29—30 mm.

“Las Zorras, in January.”—*T. E.*

LARENTIA, *Duponchel*.81. *Larentia chillanensis*, n. s.

Size, coloration, and general appearance of *L. Kollariaria* of Europe, but the primaries with slight bronze reflections, the costal border conspicuously spotted throughout with black, and the bands spotted upon the veins with black; wings below with a bronze-brown reflection; the bands on primaries very indistinct. Expanse of wings, 41 mm.

“Baths of Chillan, in February.”—*T. E.*

Probably allied to the so-called “*Eubolia*” *momaria* of Snellen.

HAMMAPTERA, *Herrich-Schäffer*.

The species of this genus, although referred by M. Guenée to *Cidaria*, and by Walker both to *Cidaria* and *Pterocypha*, are in reality intermediate in structure between *Larentia* and *Lobophora*, the females being extremely like *Larentia frustata* both in pattern, coloration, and structure, and the males like broad-winged *Lobophora*, the lobe being represented by a sort of inverted and folded pouch upon the surface of the abdominal area of the secondaries.

82. *Hammaptera chiloëna*, n. s.

♀. Upper surface extremely like *H. frondosata*, but the primaries of a distinctly yellower colour, the secondaries of a bronze-brown colour, with the usual pairs of pale-edged black marginal dots; an externally white-edged blackish spot near the anal angle; wings below pale brassy golden brown; primaries grey in certain lights, with paler veins; an abbreviated transverse pale band upon the disc beyond the cell, and through the centre of it an ill-defined slender dusky line; a submarginal series of whitish dots; a blackish disco-cellular *litora*; fringe white, spotted with brown, with golden reflections; central half of costal border cream-coloured; secondaries with a black spot on the upper disco-cellular; numerous angular indistinct brownish lines across the external two-thirds; a squamose greyish submarginal streak; fringe white, touched here and there with grey.

and with the usual golden reflections; body below cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 37 mm.

“Chiloë, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

The pattern above is so like that of the species figured by Herrich-Schäffer that it would be worse than useless to describe it in detail.

#### RHOPALODES, *Guenée*.

The species which I refer to this genus has the same clubbed antennæ in the female, similarly small secondaries, upon which (as in the type of the genus) there are two indistinct submarginal stripes, but the subcostal (not the costal vein) has a free furca, and the inner margin of the primaries has two projecting scale patches similar to those of some of the *Notodontidæ*: were it not that I rather doubt the absolute accuracy of some of the characters given by Guenée, it would be necessary to erect a new genus for the Chilian species. There is no question of the affinity of *Rhopalodes* and *Lobophora*; it is out of place in Guenée’s classification, as also is *Sauris*.

83. *Rhopalodes virescens*. (Pl. XVI., fig. 10).

♂, *Tomopteryx virescens*, Philippi, Stett. Ent. Zeit. xxxiv., p. 315, n. 3; pl. 2, fig. 7 (1873).

♀. “Chiloë, Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

The primaries of the female agree in pattern with those of the male, but the secondaries are extremely pale gold-brown, with two grey submarginal stripes; the characters of this sex prove that it is not congeneric with *T. amœna* (the type of the genus), and I strongly suspect *T. læta* to be a second Chilian *Rhopalodes*, and an extremely rubbed male from the Cauquenes (too much worn for description) to be a third; their primaries are too broad for either *Tomopteryx* or *Pachrophylla*.

#### AMATHIA, *Duponchel*.

This genus is constantly confounded with *Lobophora*, of which *L. polycommata* is type; the type of *Amathia* is *A. hexapterata*.

84. *Amathia lineolaria*.

♀, *Larentia lineolaria*?, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 95, n. 2 (1852-4).

"Las Zorras, November and December."—*T. E.*

Whether this really is Blanchard's species or not it is quite impossible to say; but, if not, I see no reason why it should not retain the name of *A. lineolaria*; it is not at all unlike a pale greyish and very large representative of *A. hexapterata*; the lines across the primaries are, however, all sharply defined in dark grey, touched here and there with black, and the secondaries are of a similar grey colour to the primaries; in fact the tint throughout the entire insect is singularly uniform, the wings being sericeous, with slight bronze reflections. Expanse of wings, ♂ 36 mm.; ♀ 38 mm.

85. *Amathia indistincta*, n. s.

♀. Pattern and coloration extremely like that of *Larentia aqueata* of Europe, but the secondaries considerably smaller; wings silvery white; the primaries above entirely covered by numerous parallel undulated dark greyish olivaceous slender lines, four of which appear to be better defined than the others, and represent subbasal, two median and submarginal stripes; when examined with a lens, however, these stripes are seen to be composed not of single continuous lines, but of parts of two or three lines in proximity, which are darkened; secondaries with two or three scarcely visible parallel grey submarginal lines; body whitish; under surface silvery white; the markings of the primaries visible through the wings in certain lights. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

"Las Zorras, in February."—*T. E.*

This is a delicately coloured little species.

## HAPLOPTERYX, n. g.

Aspect of *Anaitis*; form of *Docirava*; allied to *Lobophora*; differs from all in the simple structure of the male secondaries, the discoidal cell of which is very small, only extending to the basal fourth; costal vein

incurved and parallel to the subcostal towards the base ; subcostal forked, the branches upon a rather long foot-stalk ; radial emitted near to the median, which is two-branched, and replaces both submedian and internal, which consequently are absent ; palpi short ; antennæ filiform, thicker in the male than in the female ; body slender, scarcely extending beyond the secondaries.

86. *Haplopteryx anomala*, n. s.

Primaries dark shining grey, sprinkled with black and white scales, and with a slender transverse white dash at the end of the cell ; upon the central band, which is whitish or buff in the female, but of the ground colour in the male ; this band is very irregular, is much constricted in the middle, and is bounded on both sides by about five very irregular undulated and angulated more or less defined black lines, which occupy the central three-fifths of the wing-surface ; beyond the cell these lines are zigzag, much as in *Scotosia certata* : two sub-basal straight approximated black lines ; a triangular costal apical patch of grey or buff ; an internally blackish bordered regularly zigzag white submarginal line ; external border dark, sometimes brown ; a marginal series of black spots in pairs, sometimes united into a continuous line ; fringe shining grey, traversed by a blackish stripe, and with a slender white basal line ; secondaries whity brown or dark smoky grey, with a slender dusky marginal line ; fringe traversed by a dusky stripe ; body greyish or whity brown ; under surface shining grey, more or less tinted with bronze-brown ; secondaries of male whitish ; an abbreviated dusky zigzag streak beyond the cell of primaries ; the male also with the external border pale buff, with regularly zigzag inner edge. Expanse of wings, ♂ 41 mm. ; ♀ 38—42 mm.

“Baths of Chillan, in March.”—*T. E.*

Associated with the above was the male of the following species, which must form the type of a new genus :—

HOPLOSAURIS, n. g.

Allied to *Tatosoma* of New Zealand ; general aspect (excepting in the form and size of its posterior wings) of *Tomopteryx fissa* of Felder ; primaries very broad and

triangular; secondaries of male small and oval, *not lobed*, with almost the same neuration as in the preceding genus; body very long and slender; head large, with long tapering simple antennæ; palpi small, projecting a little in front of the head; legs long and slender; hind tibiæ with two pairs of spurs, the inner ones long, the outer ones very short; palpi of female long and deflexed.

87. *Hoplosauris heliconoides*, n. s.

♂. Above silver-grey, crossed by darker lines formed much as in *Anaitis plagiata*, black-spotted upon the veins; a white disco-cellular spot; secondaries a little whiter than the primaries, without markings; body whitish; under surface greyish white. Expanse of wings, 38 mm.

♀. Very like *Oporabia dilutata*; the primaries a little whiter than in the male, with the lines across them rather more angular and undulated. Expanse of wings, 88 mm.

“♂, Baths of Chillan, in March; ♀, Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

88. *Hoplosauris ? alba*, n. s.

♀. Sordid-white; primaries with the aspect of *Bryoptera canitiata*, crossed by numerous crenulated lines, black upon the costal border, pale greyish green elsewhere, excepting upon the veins, where they are dotted with black; upon two parallel lines, which cross the disc, there are, however, two reddish patches, one crossed by the lower radial and the other by the first median branch; a red-brown dot at the end of the cell, and a red-brown spot attached to a short black dash on the interno-median interspace uniting the lines, which represent the central belt and which are here much contracted; a marginal series of black dots in pairs; an oblique slender black dash at base of internal border; secondaries with the external border slightly greyish, tinted with pink; primaries below rose-coloured; costal margin cream-coloured; internal area whitish; a slender black line along the outer margin; fringe white; secondaries white, with rosy-tinted costal area; a dusky disco-cellular lunule; body below white; palpi and legs banded with black. Expanse of wings, 88 mm.

“Valdivia, in February.”—*T. E.*

This and the following (which was associated with it) differ from the typical female in the neuration of the secondaries; the second and third median branches being emitted, like the subcostal branches, from a fairly long footstalk: as, however, the males are unknown to me, I hesitate to make a distinct genus for their reception, since it is possible that the males may be found to belong to some group already separated.

89. *Hoplosauris ? mæsta*, n. s.

Shining dull silvery grey, with slight brownish reflections; primaries with the central area slightly greenish, crossed by blackish lines representing the central belt, and formed much as in the preceding species, changing abruptly to chocolate in and beyond the cell and in the interno-median interspace, where the ground colour is slightly tinted with pink; the other lines are all obsolete, excepting towards the costal border and at inner margin (though it is possible that they might be visible throughout in perfectly fresh examples); a discal series of elongated black spots or dashes; external border tinted with rose-brown; a marginal series of black spots in pairs, connected by a submarginal series of small lunate black markings; fringe whitish, slightly rosy at base, and traversed by a series of dusky dots; secondaries with white fringe; primaries below slightly rosy towards apex; a slender black marginal line; fringe white; body below pale golden brown; palpi dark brown; tibiæ and tarsi banded with black. Expanse of wings, 38 mm.

“Valdivia, in February.”—*T. E.*

PACHROPHYLLA, *Blanchard.*

90. *Pachrophylla varians*, n. s.

♂. Shining creamy white; primaries crossed in the middle by a pale grey belt, narrow towards inner margin; constricted, and dotted with ferruginous upon the interno-median area, abruptly expanded above the median vein, and separating into two bands towards the costa; this belt is margined and traversed by zigzag darker grey lines dotted with black; an externo-discal series of acute black dashes with pure white centres, and a marginal

series of black dots in pairs; basal area traversed by broken fragments of several parallel undulated lines, black-spotted on the veins; secondaries without markings; under surface creamy white; primaries tinted with rose-red towards apex. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

♀. Altogether darker and greyer than the male; primaries varying from yellow to lilacine-grey; the central belt, a subbasal band, and the external area, which is represented by an irregularly cuneiform band, lilacine, traversed by chocolate-coloured lines and spots in place of the blackish ones of the male, the veins being white, barred with black throughout; secondaries more or less dark smoky grey; body greyish; under surface smoky grey, the costal and apical areas of primaries washed with lake-red, the apical area of secondaries slightly rosy towards apex; palpi and femora rosy; tibiae and tarsi banded with blackish. Expanse of wings, 29—33 mm.

“Valdivia, in February.”—*T. E.*

In the female of this species, which bears some resemblance to *Hoplosauris* ? *mæsta*, the palpi are shorter and less deflexed; and the second and third median branches of the secondaries, though emitted together from the inferior angle of the discoidal cell, are not placed upon a footstalk.

### 91. *Pachrophylla minor*, n. s.

♂. Much like a small broad-winged *P. obelata* or *P. linearia*, but the secondaries comparatively broader and larger; as in males of *P. linearia*, the wings are far more completely obscured by lines, and by the black bars upon all the veins, than in the under-coloured female represented by Blanchard, or even than the male variety figured by Felder\*; the longitudinal black and white streak near the external angle of primaries is well defined. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

No exact locality recorded.

This species was incorrectly labelled *P. linearia*, from which species, however, it was kept separate in the collection. It appears to be common, as there are no less than ten examples in Mr. Edmonds' boxes.

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\* The size of the secondaries in Felder's figure is exaggerated.

Var. *fasciata*.

♀. Differs from the typical form in having a well-defined dark central belt, which divides just above the median vein into two oblique bands slanting inwards; marginal black dots almost united into a continuous line; secondaries and body greyer. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

“Las Zorras.”—*T. E.*

I found a single example of this form in the collection associated with *Oporabia martha*.

Var. *fumosa*.

♂, ♀. Rather larger than the typical form; the primaries sericeous smoky brown, very dark, varied with flesh-colour, and crossed by black lines; the usual black and white streak near the external angle; primaries and body below also much darker grey than in the type. Expanse of wings, 30 mm.

Exact locality not recorded.

92. *Pachrophylla lineata*. (Pl. XVI., figs. 8, 9).

♀, *Pachrophylla lineata*, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 97, n. 1; pl. 7, fig. 9 (1852-4).

Var. ♂, *Pachrophylla obclata*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxxii., fig. 36 (1875).

“Las Zorras, November and December.”—*T. E.*

The female of the variety *P. obclata* has a well-defined angulated band across the primaries; faint outlines of this band occur in the under-coloured females typical of the species, but the artist has failed to indicate them in Blanchard's figure.

The following genus, although allied to *Pachrophylla*, differs in its angulated primaries and the larger lobes of the secondaries; the palpi also are not deflexed like those of *Pachrophylla*.

TOMOPTYRYX, *Philippi*.93. *Tomopteryx amœna*.

♂, *Tomopteryx amœna*, Philippi, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxxiv., p. 313, n. 1; pl. 2, fig. 5 (1873).

♀, *Alsophila ternata*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxxii., fig. 28 (1875).

“Las Zorras, in December.”—*T. E.*

## HASODIMA, n. g.

Belongs to the *Lobophora* group of genera; primaries rather narrow, elongate-triangular, the outer margin very slightly oblique; second and third median branches emitted from a short footstalk; secondaries obtusely triangular; discoidal cell rather long, emitting the subcostal branches from one point at its anterior angle and the second and third median branches at its posterior angle; disco-cellulars semicircular; body rather slender and elongated, the antennæ long, slender, pectinated nearly to the tips; palpi porrect, extending for about half their length in front of the head; proboscis strong; thorax rather short; abdomen with large well-developed dorsal tufts; legs moderately long; posterior tibiæ compressed, tapering at the extremities, with two very small subterminal, and one terminal, spurs.

94. *Hasodima elegans*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above pale flesh-brown, varied with snow-white, and transversely densely striated with greyish olivaceous; an almost circular spot of this colour at the end of the cell; a slightly irregular oblique black line just beyond the basal third, and a sigmoidal line at external third, the latter bordered internally by an internally dusky-margined grey stripe, which expands into a triangular patch at inner margin; these two black lines represent the limits of the ordinary central belt; a marginal series of black spots; fringe olivaceous, with basal and subterminal white lines; secondaries sericeous-white; a few dark brown flecks towards outer margin, and a black marginal line; fringe pale grey, with a white basal stripe; body greyish olivaceous; under surface white; primaries with traces of the markings of the

upper surface ; disco-cellular and marginal spots black ; secondaries with a small black disco-cellular spot and slender imperfect marginal line ; anterior tibiæ and tarsi pale flesh-brown above, banded with blackish. Expanse of wings, 38 mm.

“Las Zorras, in January.”—*T. E.*

*EUPITHECIA, Curtis.*

95. *Eupithecia œnone*, n. s.

Silvery white ; wings with a fairly wide, slightly interrupted dark grey external border, traversed by a white dentate-sinuate line, beyond which, on the primaries, the tint changes to yellowish olive ; a marginal series of linear black dashes ; primaries crossed from costal margin to median vein by five or six macular angulated brown stripes, indicating the central belt ; a conspicuous black spot at the end of the cell ; basal two-sevenths of costal border black, crossed by one or two white bars ; secondaries crossed by several parallel greyish undulated lines, one towards the base and two on the disc becoming black towards the abdominal margin ; body greyish ; wings below less distinctly marked than above, but with similar markings. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

“Las Zorras, beginning of December.”—*T. E.*

May be placed near to *E. centaureata*.

96. *Eupithecia frequens*, n. s.

Nearly allied to *E. tenuiata* of Europe, but more variable in size ; the primaries with larger black disco-cellular stigma and distinctly darker external border, divided by the usual crenulated white line ; the discal whitish stripe of the same form, but sometimes more sharply defined by dark margins ; secondaries with a small black disco-cellular dot. Expanse of wings, 17—19 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December ; Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

The smaller form is from Valparaiso, the larger from Corral ; the latter has an oblique discal series of black dots on the under surface of the secondaries, but otherwise I see nothing by which to distinguish it from

the smaller form; I have not, therefore, considered myself justified in following Mr. Edmonds in keeping them separate.

97. *Eupithecia rosalia*, n. s.

Size and general coloration of *E. satyrata* of Europe, but the lines across the primaries deeply waved in an irregular zigzag form, most evidently towards the middle of the wing; a regular discal series of brown dots; secondaries with all the lines more defined. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

“Valdivia, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

98. *Eupithecia sibylla*, n. s.

Silvery grey; primaries darker than secondaries; markings in blackish grey (excepting the black disco-cellular stigma of primaries), very similar to those of *E. vermiculata* of Snellen (*Tijd. v. Ent.* xvii., pl. 6, fig. 1, 1874), excepting that the two more defined discal lines are deeply sinuated beyond the cell, almost falciform, and that the abdominal series of blackish lines on the secondaries are continued across the disc to costa; the borders of all the wings are also dark grey, the submarginal and marginal lines being thick and somewhat diffused; notwithstanding these differences and its inferior size *E. sibylla* must resemble *E. vermiculata* not a little. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

99. *Eupithecia usta*, n. s.

Allied to *E. togata*, but differing in colour, and with all the lines sharply defined and very slender; primaries sienna-red at base, a white costal dash bounded on both sides by blackish streaks; an oblique subbasal narrow sordid-white band enclosing a slender brown line; central belt sienna-red to the middle of the interno-median interspace, white below it, margined and traversed by darker red-brown lines; disco-cellular spot oblique, oblong, black, with narrow whitish edge; a white zigzag line bounding the outer edge of the central belt; external area sienna-red, traversed by a slender dark brown line, followed by a zigzag submarginal white line; an apical

patch and a series of internervular dashes black; secondaries sordid-white, traversed by slender brown lines, the discal and submarginal lines, which are dentate-sinuate, united upon the veins to black dots and dashes; all the wings with a marginal series of straight linear dashes, only separated by the veins; fringe white, spotted with red-brown; body pale brown; thorax greyish; abdomen with two dark brown bands; under surface pale cupreous, sericeous; all the wings with conspicuous black disco-cellular spots; lines and other markings less distinct than above; primaries with bronze-brown apical patch; no internervular dashes. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

“From Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

The following species has pectinated antennæ, and therefore is referable to Guenée’s New Zealand genus *Helastia* :—

#### *HELASTIA, Guenée.*

##### 100. *Helastia corralensis*, n. s.

Leadен grey; wings crossed by numerous irregularly undulated parallel darker lines, blackish on the primaries, but indistinct on the secondaries; a black marginal line, interrupted by snow-white dots at the extremities of the nervures; fringe slightly brassy, traversed by a grey stripe; primaries with pale buff costal border, almost hidden by the blackish lines, excepting for a square spot just beyond the central belt, the outer limit of which is indicated below this spot by a band rather paler than the ground colour; basal area rose-red, with the usual black costal dots and subbasal lines; body brown; thorax evidently reddish in fresh examples; wings below leaden grey, the costal border unequally spotted with blackish and white; a black marginal line followed by a slender white line at the base of the fringe; a blackish disco-cellular spot; secondaries with all the lines macular; a black disco-cellular spot; margin and fringe as in primaries; pectus flesh-tinted; anterior legs above blackish, barred with white; venter leaden grey. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

The following species has much perplexed me; it has the coloration of *Aleucis*, with more nearly the aspect of *Scodiona*, but in structure it agrees with *Cheimatobia*, to which genus I therefore refer it.

CHEIMATOBIA, *Stephens*.

101. *Cheimatobia aleucidia*, n. s.

Shining grey; the body, primaries, and fringe of secondaries with bronze-brown reflections; primaries completely covered by numerous parallel undulated dark grey lines, two of which in the middle of the wing are more defined than the others, and commence in blackish costal spots; a blackish disco-cellular spot; all the wings with a blackish marginal line; head, collar, and shoulders dark brown; under surface uniform leaden grey. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

“Las Zorras, in January and February.”—*T. E.*

THERA, *Stephens*.

102. *Thera confusa*, n. s.

♂. Allied to *T. variata*, but all the markings of the primaries somewhat obscured by black and grey mottling; the subbasal area (and not the central belt) darker than the rest of the wing, blackish, wider than in *T. variata*, so as to reduce the width of the anterior part of the belt and throw it further forward; the latter scarcely separable from the disc, excepting by a slender black line of the usual form; external area greyish; submarginal dentate-sinuate white line straighter, not increased towards the costa as in *T. variata*; secondaries rather broader, white, grey-speckled, and crossed from the basal third by three grey lines, the innermost regularly arched, and the two others irregularly undulated and indistinct; thorax greyish brown; abdomen whitish; primaries below grey; costal border whitish, speckled with dark grey; two indistinct dusky stripes, both more or less diffused, the first just beyond the basal third, indistinct; the second, which is angulated, across the disc; a small blackish disco-cellular spot; fringe white, spotted with black; secondaries white, grey-speckled, and crossed by two dark grey lines, the first at basal third curved, the second across the disc irregularly arched and undulated;

an indistinct grey submarginal streak; a black discocellular spot; body below greyish white. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

♀. More like *T. simulata*; the primaries of a flesh-brown tint, with the central belt formed by the addition of the subbasal area to its width, the two together being darker than the rest of the wing, and only divided from one another by a black line. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

“Las Zorras, in February and March.”—*T. E.*

#### YPSIPETES, *Guenée*.

##### 103. *Ypsipetes cinerea*, n. s.

Primaries bluish grey; a slender transverse black basal line; a broad central belt slightly darker than the ground colour, with angulated black margins, tapering slightly towards the inner margin, and enclosing three black spots from the costa to the inferior angle of the discoidal cell; veins spotted with black and whitish; three submarginal series of black-spotted dark grey stripes; fringe pale grey, traversed in the centre by a very slender white line, behind which it is spotted with black; secondaries snow-white, slightly sordid near the outer margin; body grey, the abdomen whitish; primaries below silvery grey; secondaries snow-white; body below cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

There was one unset example of this singular species in the collection.

##### 104. *Ypsipetes pastoralis*, n. s.

Colours of *Y. elutata*; primaries sap-green; one or two dots and an undulated subbasal line black; three bands scarcely darker than the ground colour, margined and blotched with black, the central one edged externally by an undulated white line; an interrupted submarginal black line, along the inner edge of which are two or three small widely separated white spots; fringe spotted with black and grey; secondaries rosy brown, greyish in certain lights; external area greyish, traversed by a paler undulated submarginal stripe; a slender blackish marginal line; fringe golden yellow towards the base

and spotted with rose-colour; thorax sap-green, spotted with black; abdomen greyish, with the anal segment and a dorsal line fulvous; under surface greyish brown, with black-spotted, yellow-edged, rose-coloured borders; a blackish discal stripe and a slender angular post-median line limiting the basal area; black disco-cellular spots; body below whitish brown. Expanse of wings, 25—31 mm.

“Chiloë, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

#### ODONTOTHERA, n. g.

Allied to *Thera* and *Ypsipetes*; body long and slender, like that of *Thera*; style of coloration like that of *Ypsipetes*; general structure of the latter genus, but the outer margins of the wings denticulated; the primaries also angulated at the extremity of the third median branch.

#### 105. *Odontothera viroseens*, n. s.

Allied to *O. rinodaria* (*Scotopteryx? rinodaria*, Felder), but considerably smaller; primaries bright sap-green, striated, mottled and banded with black-brown; three narrow bands across the central area, the innermost at basal third, arched; the second central, transverse and inangulated at both extremities in the female, but ill-formed and forming the inner boundary of a large blackish patch with angular outer margin extending beyond the discal stripe in the male, so as to limit the external border; a black disco-cellular spot; discal stripe slightly arched, inangled towards costa, and enclosing a dentate-sinuate black line; a submarginal series of snow-white spots attached to black dots, and bordered externally with dark brown; a black marginal line; fringe yellowish at base and white externally, traversed by a dull green line, and spotted with brown; secondaries sericeous rosy whitish, speckled with grey; external and abdominal borders deeper rose-coloured; two more or less complete discal series of dark grey spots, white-edged externally towards the abdominal margin; a white-edged black dash at anal angle; a slender blackish marginal line; fringe white, traversed by a grey line, and spotted with ferruginous; thorax greenish, varied with red-brown, and spotted with blackish; abdomen

whitish or flesh-tinted, grey-speckled; antennæ above black, barred irregularly with white, below ferruginous; under surface whitish, clouded with flesh-colour; primaries with grey traces of the markings of the upper surface; costa mottled with black; fringe spotted with brown; secondaries whiter than above, grey-speckled, with a conspicuous black disco-cellular spot and a complete discal series; fringe as above; body flesh-coloured; both legs and body irregularly spotted with blackish. Expanse of wings, 32—33 mm.

“Corral and Los Ulmos, in February.”—*T. E.*

The under surface of the wings somewhat reminds one of the *Macariidæ*.

106. *Odontothera debilis*, n. s.

♀. Whitish flesh-coloured, the secondaries whiter than the primaries; all the markings above similar in outline to those of the female *O. virescens*, but the stripes much more slender, of a pale reddish brown colour, both inner and outer stripes on the primaries enclosing dentate-sinuate black lines, only the outer stripe being almost obliterated; this line stands out sharply; a black disco-cellular spot; mottling of the wings greyish brown; fringe dull rose-coloured, with pale basal line; secondaries with the inner series of discal spots replaced by a pale brown stripe and the outer by a black-dotted undulated brown line, the anal dash by a longer, but still abbreviated, brown stripe; antennæ whitish, speckled with brown; under surface more uniformly fleshy white than above, grey-speckled; primaries with grey lines in place of those on the upper surface, but otherwise similar; secondaries with a black disco-cellular spot; an angular red-brown stripe just beyond the cell; a discal series of small black spots partly connected by a brown line and an ill-defined anal grey-brown stripe. Expanse of wings, 39 mm.

“Valdivia, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

SCORDYLIA, *Guenée*.107. *Scordylia vittata*.

*Euelidia?* *vittata*, Philippi, 'Linnæa Entomologica,'  
xiv., p. 295, n. 32 (1860).

*Heterusia mesenata*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der  
Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxx., fig. 26 (1875).

"Valparaiso, August and September; a day flier."—  
*T. E.*

It is possible that this may be the *Phalæna ceraria* of Molina ('Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chili,' p. 147, 1782), but the description, were it correct, is too short for positive identification; it is simply this, "B. elinguis, alis deflexis flavescens, fasciis nigris," nearly half of which, viz., "B. elinguis, alis deflexis," is not true of *Scordylia vittata*.

ANTICLEA, *Stephens*.108. *Anticlea corticalis*, n. s.

Primaries above laky brown, with a slight cupreous gloss; three oblique equidistant black costal streaks or lines on the basal two-thirds, the central one extended to the median vein, the external one forming the commencement of a slender dentate-sinuate discal line, to the inner edge of which longitudinal black nervular dashes are attached, connecting it with an ill-defined undulated inner dark brown line; an externally pale-edged bronze-brown undulated submarginal band; a black subapical marginal spot, below which the veins are tipped with black; secondaries sericeous-grey, with brownish reflections; body greyish brown, sometimes tinted with pink; under surface uniform brownish grey. Expanse of wings, ♂ 23 mm.; ♀ 28 mm.

"Chiloë, from Reed's collection."—*T. E.*

Not nearly allied to any known species.

COREMIA, *Guenée*.

The antennæ of the males in this genus are ciliated, and the palpi for the most part long, though their length varies in different species which, in other respects, seem to be nearly allied; it would at present be premature to

exclude such species as did not precisely answer to M. Guenée's somewhat vague definition, "*Palpes en bec aigu, ne dépassant pas la tête de plus d'une longueur*"; but the antennal structure, as rendered by him, is too elastic to enable any lepidopterist to decide what is a *Coremia*: it runs, "*Antennes pubescentes, ciliées ou pectinées chez les ♂.*" I therefore would restrict the group to species with the antennæ "ciliated," by which term I understand M. Guenée to designate delicate pectination; if pubescence be admitted there is no reason for excluding such as have simple or filiform antennæ.

109. *Coremia decipiens*, n. s.

♀. Much like *C. infundibulata* of Guenée, from Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela\*; greyish fuliginous, rather pale; the undulated lines across the primaries blackish, but not well defined; an undulated white line limiting the external border, which is darker than the ground colour, a blackish apical patch; central belt tolerably wide, slightly narrowing towards the inner margin, and a little angulated at the median vein; darker than the ground colour, commencing upon the costal border in two unequal blackish spots, the inner one well-defined and triangular, the outer continuous with the external boundary line of the central belt, which is black and undulated; a third blackish spot within the cell just above the median vein and between its first two branches; a marginal series of black spots in pairs, followed by a slender pale buff line at the base of the fringe; fringe of secondaries also with a pale basal line; under surface greyish brown; wings sericeous, with darker irrorations; fringes with a pale basal line; secondaries with a dark brown disco-cellular spot; an undulated ill-defined discal line, spotted upon the veins with black. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

"Pines valley, in December."—*T. E.*

It is possible, when we know the male of this species, that it may prove not to be a *Coremia*, but its resemblance to *C. infundibulata* seems to justify its being placed provisionally in that genus.

\* A species in which the male antennæ are distinctly ciliated; it has been redescribed by Walker as *Melanippe productata*, *Cidaria remissata* and *C instipata*, showing how little M. Guenée's definition assisted him in determining its generic location.

CAMPTOGRAMMA, *Stephens.*

The antennæ of this genus are simple in both sexes; the palpi, as in *Coremia*, form a short beak in front of the head.

110. *Camptogramma plemyrata.*

*Camptogramma plemyrata*, Felder and Rogenhöfer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, x., pl. cxxxii., fig. 15 (1875).

“February, March and April.”—*T. E.*

This species is nearly allied to *C. fluviata* of Europe, but differs in the strongly-defined band across the primaries; it varies from laky ferruginous to testaceous in the ground colour of these wings.

111. *Camptogramma? dubia*, n. s.

Aspect of *Coremia*, but with simple antennæ in both sexes; dark greyish brown; primaries not unlike *Coremia ferrugata* in pattern, but much broader, and with the central belt extending, at its inferior extremity, almost to the external angle; this belt is of a dull clay-colour, traversed by black lines with a pale buff costal patch and a white spot at the end of the cell; it is bounded externally by a white stripe, traversed by a grey line, which is again followed by an interrupted dark grey band with imperfect white external edge; external border greyish, with an elliptical black subapical spot; a marginal series of small black spots in pairs; fringe of all the wings whitish, traversed by a dark brown stripe; under surface shining dark grey; an externally whitish-edged dusky band just beyond the middle in all the wings; a sub-marginal series of white dots; a marginal black line interrupted at the extremities of the nervures, and a white line at the base of the fringe. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

“Valparaiso, in February.”—*T. E.*

A pale variety occurs in which the dark grey post-median band is very distinctly spotted with black along its outer border.

The front wings of this species are rather broad for *Camptogramma*, and the pattern is that of *Coremia*.

PHIBALAPTERYX, *Stephens.*

A genus very easily confounded with *Hemerophila*, but differing in the simple, or almost simple, antennæ of the males, whereas in *Hemerophila* they are distinctly pectinated.

112. *Phibalapteryx edna*, n. s.

♂. Almost exactly agrees in pattern with the "*Tephrosia*" *disperdita* of Walker from Sydney; upper surface shining greyish white or silver-grey; black-speckled; primaries crossed by two or three ill-defined and interrupted irregular oblique blackish lines; the last of these lines runs from the outer margin near apex to about the middle of the inner margin, is widely bisinuated, and its upper half forms a strongly-defined black stripe; external border slightly darker than the ground colour, and traversed by an undulated white-edged submarginal line; secondaries striated with dark grey to the middle, excepting upon the costal area, and traversed beyond the middle by a slightly irregular slender black line, followed by a dark grey line; border and submarginal line as in the primaries; primaries below sordid shining grey, black-speckled, with a black disco-cellular dot and slender marginal line; secondaries shining white, speckled with black to the middle; a slender dark grey marginal line. Expanse of wings, 38 mm.

"Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes."—*T. E.*

113. *Phibalapteryx jacintha*, n. s.

Allied to *P. perfectata* of Sydney, which it resembles in size and in its pearl-grey colouring and blackish markings; the belt across the primaries is, however, very oblique, its outer edge being obtusely and widely zigzag, more like *P. anguligera* of New Zealand; the double discal line of secondaries is also more prominent, owing to the indistinctness of the other lines on these wings; all the wings have a small black disco-cellular spot and slender sinuated marginal line; under surface shining white, sparsely black-speckled, with black disco-cellular spots and marginal line as above, also a discal series of black dots on the veins; primaries with a faint brownish

tint; the fringes are broad, traversed by a grey line and spotted with blackish. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

SCOTOSIA, *Stephens.*

114. *Scotosia exacta*, n. s.

Nearly allied to *S. dubitata*, with the same pattern, but the primaries distinctly greyer, with no trace of reddish in them, and the secondaries smaller, paler, and with more dentate-sinuate margin. Expanse of wings, 37—41 mm.

“Valparaiso, November and December.”—*T. E.*

115. *Scotosia cauquensis*, n. s.

Nearly allied to *S. sabaudiata* of Europe, with the same pattern in grey lines and bands upon a shining white ground with faint bronze reflections; all the wings perfectly uniform in tint. Expanse of wings, 43—47 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

CIDARIA, *Treitschke.*

116. *Cidaria emilia*, n. s.

Belongs to the *C. psittacata* group, but the primaries are white, with yellowish veins and blackish brown markings, nearly resembling those of *C. prunata* in form; the secondaries are dark greyish brown, with whitish-brown fringe, traversed by a subconfluent series of dark grey spots; primaries below dark grey, with the white-bordered bands of the upper surface only visible on the costal area; fringe white, spotted with dark brown; secondaries white, flecked and banded with grey; fringe white, spotted with greyish brown; body below dark grey. Expanse of wings, 20—24 mm.

“Valparaiso, in February.”—*T. E.*

117. *Cidaria misera*, n. s.

Allied to the preceding; pale greyish brown, with slight golden bronze reflections; a basal patch, an irregular central belt, much as in *C. suffumata*, and a

subapical costal spot on the primaries, all with denticulated outer edges bordered with white, and followed by slender zigzag lines, dark brown; fringes of all the wings with whity-brown basal line; under surface shining grey; primaries white, with white costal spots. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

118. *Cidaria diana*, n. s.

Belongs to the *C. russata* group; primaries above, with the basal third pale greyish stone-colour, the central third (bounded on both sides by blackish-edged dentate-sinuate white lines) partly greyish and partly pale buff, the external third dark greyish brown, clouded with blackish, and marked near outer margin by a large ill-formed crescent, near external angle by an irregular spot, and between these spots and the costa by several dots, all snow-white; the whole surface of the wing strongly shot in certain lights with bronzy gold; a dentate-sinuate central brown line, followed by a paler and less perfect line of the same colour; secondaries pearl-grey; fringe bronze-brown, tipped with white; head and thorax cream-coloured; abdomen dark grey; below, the primaries are grey, cupreous at apex, and the secondaries white, with black disco-cellular dots, and a slender dentate-sinuate discal line; the primaries show the white submarginal spots of the upper surface, and upon the fringe is a series of cupreous-brown spots; secondaries with a submarginal series of blackish dots upon the veins, and another upon the fringe; body sordid-white; venter greyish. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

Var. *cynthia*.

Larger, the primaries considerably darker, of a more uniform greyish brown colour, with the markings less defined, the white spots sometimes almost obsolete. Expanse of wings, 30—33 mm.

Var. *luna*.

Smaller, altogether greyer, the primaries with a conspicuous black disco-cellular spot. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

The disco-cellular spot varies in size in this form, and the lunate spot is sometimes grey instead of white.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

119. *Cidaria ceres*, n. s.

Creamy stramineous, the primaries a little deeper in colour than the secondaries, crossed by two widely separated paler bands (with darker central line) indicating the limits of the central belt; a feebly-indicated, slightly dusky, subapical costal stripe; two brownish spots on the costa at the commencement of the pale bands; a minute black disco-cellular point; secondaries crossed beyond the middle by a dusky line; anal angle slightly brownish; under side uniformly pale shining stramineous; all the wings with a small black disco-cellular spot, a pale brown angular stripe beyond the middle, and an interrupted externo-discal stripe of the same colour. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

SYNPELURGA, n. g.

Allied to *Pelurga* and *Dineuroides*, but with short slender ciliated antennæ in the male.

120. *Synpelurga corralensis*, n. s.

General pattern and coloration of *Cidaria suffumata*; creamy white, sericeous; primaries slightly brassy, with dark brown markings as follows: a subbasal spot followed by three ill-defined stripes, the two last somewhat approximated; central belt broad and angulated, traversed by a cream-coloured streak (upon which is a black disco-cellular spot), and immediately followed by a parallel angulated line and angulated submarginal and a marginal stripe, both wide towards apex, where they are divided by an oblique cream-coloured line, but tapering towards the inner margin; secondaries with an ill-defined pale grey central line, followed beyond the cell by a better-defined arched and undulated grey line; a submarginal, scarcely perceptible, pale grey band; under surface greyish; the markings of the upper surface ill-defined, and more or less suffused with rose-reddish. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

## SCOTOCOREMIA, n. g.

Allied to *Cidaria*, with the aspect of a large *Coremia* coloration of typical *Scotosia*; antennæ short, rather thick, tapering and rather strongly ciliated in the male; its larger secondaries, the straighter outer margin of its primaries, shorter and stouter abdomen, and style of coloration will at once distinguish it from the preceding genus.

121. *Scotocoremia obscura*, n. s.

Pattern of *Larentia frustrata* of Europe, than which, however, it is larger; coloration of *Scotosia dubitata* greyish, the primaries with a slight pinky gloss, the markings dark grey-brown edged with black; the under surface is like that of a *Hammaptera*, the primaries grey, with a white angular stripe indicating the outer border of the central belt, with a submarginal row of white spots and a small black disco-cellular dot; the secondaries greyish white, with black disco-cellular spot; three angular grey lines just beyond the middle, and an ill-defined submarginal line. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

"Las Zorras, in January."—*T. E.*

PSALIODES, *Guenée*.122. *Psaliodes signata*, n. s.

Primaries above whity-brown, sericeous, traversed by several undulated white lines, one of which limits the external area, and is edged with black; a white disco-cellular spot; basal fourth brown, edged and traversed by black lines; an irregular dark brown costal spot beyond the middle; external area ferruginous internally and grey externally, the two colours separated by a crinkled white line, upon which, towards apex, is a black spot; a marginal series of linear black spots; fringe cream-coloured, traversed by a dark grey stripe; secondaries grey, with faint pink reflections; fringe nearly as in primaries; body grey; thorax brownish; primaries below dark sericeous-grey; a blackish Z-shaped character upon a whitish ground at the end of the cell; a golden apical costal patch, pale at the extremities, and crossed by brownish undulated stripes; secondaries whitish, densely irrorated with grey; a black disco-cellular spot; a dentate-sinuate blackish discal line, and

a submarginal series of ill-defined blackish edged white dots; palpi and pectus ochreous; venter greyish white. Expanse of wings, 20—21 mm.

“Valparaiso, in November.”—*T. E.*

123. *Psaliodes pseudohalia*, n. s.

Like a *Thamnomoma* in appearance, but structurally like *Psaliodes*; primaries pearl-grey, sericeous; a black-edged brown costal dash at basal fourth, continued across the wings by two scarcely perceptible grey lines; base of costal margin blackish; a triangular black-edged brown spot at centre of costa, and between it and the inner margin traces of two or three undulated grey lines and one or two black dots; another black-edged brown costal spot beyond the middle, continued in the form of two irregular grey lines (the outer one undulated and dotted with black) to inner margin; two parallel dentate-sinuate lines and the external border dark grey; fringe pale buff, striped with dark grey; secondaries pale brownish grey, with fringe as in primaries; thorax whitish, back of head and a spot on each shoulder black; abdomen pale brownish; under surface brownish grey; secondaries paler than primaries, but irrorated with brown. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

“Valparaiso, in November.”—*T. E.*

124. *Psaliodes brevipalpis*, n. s.

Palpi short for the genus; general aspect of *P. signata*; primaries pale greyish brown, with a rosy flush; basal third chocolate-brown; an irregular narrow central grey belt with whitish margins; between the latter and the base and upon the disc are several whitish-edged grey-brown stripes; between those on the disc and a third series bounding the external border is an arched discal series of black-tipped longitudinal white dots; external border ash-grey; two submarginal black spots; fringe white, striped and spotted with dark brown; secondaries sericeous greyish brown; fringe almost as in primaries; body greyish brown; under surface dark grey-brown, with cupreous reflections; the secondaries and the costal border and external border of primaries speckled with white; the wings from beyond the middle

crossed by parallel undulated arched lines; veins of secondaries banded upon the disc with black and white; fringes as above; body brown. Expanse of wings, 24—27 mm.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

CHALASTRA, *Walker.*

125. *Chalastra* ? *pusilla*, n. s.

Whitish; the primaries crossed near the base by two or three bronze-brown lines; a bronze-brown central belt somewhat like that of *Coremia ferrugata*, traversed by darker sinuated brown lines, and enclosing a small black disco-cellular spot; two sinuated submarginal lines and the outer border bronze-brown; two unequal white-centred submarginal spots towards apex; secondaries with a blackish disco-cellular spot and a widely sinuated pale brown line; body greyish; under surface white; primaries brownish; secondaries brown-speckled to the centre; black disco-cellular spots; primaries with a white submarginal spot; secondaries with a brown discal line as above. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

“Valparaiso, in July.”—*T. E.*

DOCIRAVA, *Walker.*

126. *Docirava* ? *chilensis*, n. s.

Aspect of a *Eupithecia*, excepting in its small secondaries; golden brown; primaries darker than secondaries, traversed by dark brown parallel undulated stripes; central belt clear of these stripes, but of the ground colour, its limits indicated by slender undulated black lines with pale and dark grey outer edges; two black spots placed obliquely at apex; a marginal series of black dots; fringe pale brown, traversed by a dark grey stripe; wings below pale golden brown; minute black disco-cellular dots; primaries with an angular blackish discal stripe; fringes of all the wings black-spotted; venter reddish. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

“From Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

## EUBOLIIDÆ.

PHYLLIA, *Blanchard*.\*

127. *Phyllia triangularia*. (Pl. XVI., fig. 11).

♀, *Phyllia triangularia*, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 89, n. 1; pl. 7, fig. 5 (1852-4).  
*Eubolia? liburnaria*, Guenée, Phal., ii., p. 486, n. 1703 (1857).

"Valparaiso, all the year."—*T. E.*

The above note, which includes the following, inclines me to regard it as distinct; since, as already remarked, it is improbable that the same species should occur throughout the year.

128. *Phyllia cinerescens*, n. s.

Pattern and general coloration of the preceding, but both sexes with a well-defined ash-grey discal band across the primaries, limiting the central belt. Expanse of wings, 42—44 mm.

Valparaiso.

SARRACENA, *Herrich-Schäffer*.

129. *Sarracena olivacea*, n. s.

Nearly allied to *S. pellicata* of Felder, but differing, in both sexes, in the nearly straight outer edge of the central belt of primaries; the males vary in the colouring of the central belt and apical patch from blackish to greenish olive, and the females from dark to pale greenish olive, and in one example to red. Expanse of wings, 33—42 mm.

Two pairs of the typical dark form, one pair of the pale olive form,† and one female of the red type.

"Valparaiso, October and November."—*T. E.*

This note includes the two following species:—

\* The males have a projecting lobe from inner margin of primaries near the base.

† The male of this variety bears a label with the locality "Valdivia."

130. *Sarracena pellicata*.

♂, *Sarracena pellicata*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxxi., fig. 27 (1875).

♂, ♀ (six examples). Valparaiso.

131. *Sarracena declinaria*.

♀, *Sarracena declinaria*, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, v., pl. cxxxi., fig. 32 (1875).

One male. Valparaiso.

SIONIDÆ.

SIONA, *Duponchel*.

132. *Siona columba*, n. s.

Allied to *S. fulgurata* ("Eubolia"! *fulgurata*, Snellen); above sordid silvery whitish, with the pale stripes of the under surface showing through the wing-texture; primaries below leaden grey, bronze or golden brown on costal margin and at apex, where there is a short transverse pale yellow stripe; secondaries dark bronze-brown; a longitudinal stripe parallel to the costal margin through the cell from base to outer margin, interrupted at the end of the cell by a short oblique dash, and on the disc by an angulated stripe from costa to abdominal margin; two oblique dashes on the abdominal area, and a marginal spot on the second median interspace; all pale yellow; body below cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 32—33 mm.

Var. 1 with the longitudinal stripe of secondaries below not extending into the discoidal cell, but terminating as it reaches the angulated discal stripe. Expanse of wings, 31—32 mm.

Var. 2 altogether darker below, and differing from the preceding form in the macular character of the discal stripe of secondaries. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

Var. 3 as dark below as the preceding form, the markings of secondaries reduced to a round spot at the end of the cell, a portion of the discal stripe and a longer or shorter longitudinal dash across it. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

Var. 4 with no creamy yellowish stripes below, the subapical costal transverse dash being only indicated in pale grey; the secondaries also with a spot at the end of the cell, and an angular discal band of greyish white. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

This is, as may be seen from the above description, a very variable species, none of the forms being sufficiently constant to permit one to regard them for a moment as specifically distinct.

#### HETEROPHLEPS, *Herrich-Schäffer.*

##### 133. *Heterophleps ophiusina*, n. s.

Whity-brown; a large irregular dark brown patch, but changing to pale brown on costal border, with black margins upon the basal half of primaries, its inner edge oblique and slightly arched, its outer edge elbowed upon the median vein, and more or less sinuated; immediately beyond this patch is a whitish belt which crosses the wing, and is bounded externally by a widely zigzag blackish and white stripe, widest towards the costa; external border irregularly dusky; a marginal series of almost sagittate black spots; fringe dark brown, traversed by two whitish lines; the whole surface of these wings is tinted with flesh-pink in certain lights and irrorated with blackish scales; secondaries brown-speckled; an ill-defined brownish spot at the end of the cell, and a slender discal line of the same colour; external border slightly flesh-tinted; fringe nearly as in primaries; head and thorax dusky; under surface bronze-brown; costa of primaries and entire surface of secondaries mottled with whitish; all the wings with indistinct dusky disco-cellular spots; fringes almost as above. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

“Chiloë, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

This species reminds one of the genus *Ophiusa*.

##### 134. *Heterophleps agitata*, n. s.

Primaries above silvery grey, with dark bronze-shot fuliginous-brown markings somewhat as in the preceding species; the patch on the basal half, however, is of a

uniform colour throughout, with its oblique inner edge quite straight, not arched; the sinuation of its outer edge is also angular, it is black-edged as usual; the whitish belt is of the ground colour and narrower than in the preceding species; it is bounded externally by a black and white line; there is also a semicircular sub-apical costal blackish brown patch and an irregular band of this colour from just above the middle of the outer margin to the inner margin, leaving an almost semicircular marginal patch of the ground colour at external angle; a marginal series of small black spots; fringe white, with two dark brown stripes; secondaries pale greyish brown, with marginal spots and fringe as in primaries; body silver-grey, the head and thorax slightly darker than the abdomen; under surface silvery whitish, washed with bronze-brown; costal border of primaries white, speckled with blackish; a black disco-cellular spot; fringe as above, but with grey stripes; secondaries irrorated with dark grey; a brown disco-cellular spot and undulated black-dotted discal line; fringe white, with two grey stripes; body minutely black-speckled. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

“Valparaiso, in February.”—*T. E.*

135. *Heterophleps stygiana*, n. s.

Dark smoky brown; primaries with nearly the pattern of the preceding species, but the outer edge of the patch on the subbasal area (which is only defined internally by an oblique black and white stripe) undulated; the outer edge of the pale post-median belt less strongly angulated towards costa, and regularly arched from the angulation to the inner margin; external area decidedly broader, separated from the narrow pale belt by a black stripe, with white external edge as usual; the inner half of the external area forms an angulated and arched dark fuliginous belt, limited towards apex by a whitish streak; the outer half is paler and greyish upon the margin, where there is a series of black spots; fringe whitish, traversed by a broad dark brown stripe; secondaries rather greyer than primaries; fringe the same; primaries below greyish brown; costa pale sandy yellow, speckled with blackish; fringe as above; secondaries sandy yellowish, irrorated with blackish scales; a small blackish disco-cellular spot; external area bronzy

brownish ; body dark greyish brown. Expanse of wings, 32 mm.

Var. *aurea*.

Primaries above golden yellow, sericeous, clouded with brown, the markings either cupreous-brown or only indicated in outline by brown stripes ; secondaries varying from bronzy grey to straw-yellow, with a slight flesh-tint ; body varying from greyish brown, with cupreous thorax, to pale stramineous ; under surface shining straw-yellow, the primaries sometimes washed with grey. Expanse of wings, 30—36 mm.

“Valparaiso, in February and March.”—*T. E.*

TANAGRIDIA, n. g.

Wings ample, the primaries with acute apex, costa nearly straight, outer margin slightly arched (geschwungen), inner margin straight ; discoidal cell extending to just beyond the middle of the wing, rather broad ; all the veins perfectly normal, the median branches wide apart ; secondaries triangular, with slightly convex outer margin ; discoidal cell extending to the middle of the wing ; all the veins well separated ; body rather slender ; the thorax rounded ; palpi moderately long, compressed, curved, porrect, fringed above, extending its full length in front of the head ; antennæ curved, simple, excepting towards the tips, where they are subserrate, flattened ; legs long, thick, and compressed ; middle tibiæ terminating in two long divergent blunt spurs ; posterior tibiæ with an additional subterminal spur.

136. *Tanagridia fusca*, n. s.

Dark cupreous-brown above ; wings with white-tipped fringe ; a discal series of minute black and white dots across the primaries ; primaries below cupreous-brown, with a discal series of darker dots on the veins ; outer margin irrorated with white ; fringe white, traversed by a brown line ; secondaries greyish white, densely irrorated with cupreous-brown, especially towards the outer margin ; a spot at the end of the cell and a discal series, of darker brown ; body below paler cupreous-brown ; the tarsi almost golden below. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

“Pines Valley, in November.”—*T. E.*

## HEDYLIDÆ.

## CARPHOLITHIA, n. g.

Nearest to *Hedyle*; wings narrow, elongated; primaries acuminate at apex, with a very slight angulation of the outer margin at the end of the second median branch; body rather slender, but extending very slightly beyond the secondaries; palpi compressed, porrect, extending its full length in front of the head; antennæ simple; legs long and rather slender; spurs as usual, rather long.

137. *Carpholithia cinerea*, n. s.

Ash-grey; primaries with the basal three-fourths irrorated with blackish grey, crossed by two strongly angulated lines of the same colour, and limited by a third very slightly angulated line; external margin dusky; fringe tipped with blackish and traversed by a dusky line; secondaries very slightly brassy in tint, with a dusky marginal line; thorax ash-grey; the tegulæ black-tipped; abdomen slightly brassy; primaries below blackish grey, the external area rose-red, with four snow-white costal spots; a black marginal line; fringe grey, with a white basal line, and tipped with blackish; secondaries silvery white, grey-speckled; a brown lunate disco-cellular spot, and a black marginal line; fringe tipped with blackish; body below whity-brown. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

Var. 1. Primaries above pearl-grey, with slight brownish reflections, the third dark grey stripe intersected by a whitish sinuous line, which at its upper end curves inwards to the costal margin; secondaries above dull silvery. Expanse of wings, 24—26 mm.

Var. 2. Primaries differing from those of the preceding species in having black orbicular and reniform spots, the latter crossed by a whitish line, in wanting the dark grey stripes almost entirely, though the sinuous whitish line is present, and in having a black spot at basal third of interno-median area; the secondaries show traces of a dusky discal line; primaries below with the external area silvery white, like the secondaries, which are speckled with dark brown, especially towards the base. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

“Las Zorras, in March.”—*T. E.*

138. *Carpholithia crambina*, n. s.

Primaries above golden stramineous, with a more or less defined longitudinal basal black interno-median streak; a more or less defined blackish diffused spot at the end of the cell; a more or less defined blackish stripe limiting the external border internally, and which when partly obsolete is replaced by a sinuous pale line, as in the preceding species; external border blackish towards apex; secondaries silvery white, more or less suffused with golden or cupreous brownish; body golden stramineous; under surface silvery whitish, shining; primaries golden towards the outer margin, otherwise sprinkled densely with blackish grey; secondaries slightly sprinkled with blackish scales towards the base; a conspicuous black disco-cellular spot and a blackish marginal line; fringe traversed by a pale grey stripe; body below yellowish. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

“Las Zorras, in March.”—*T. E.*

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 EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI.
 

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- FIG. 1. *Perusia conspersa*, ♂, Butler.  
 2. *Tetracis chilendaria*, ♂, Blanchard.  
 3. *Paragonia deustata*, ♂, Felder and Rogenhofer.  
 4. *Erosina cervinaria*, ♂, Blanchard.  
 5. *Azelina felderi*, ♂, Butler.  
 6. *Psamatodes chilendaria*, ♂, Blanchard.  
 7. *P. ferruginaria*, ♂, Blanchard.  
 8, 9. *Pachrophylla lineata*, ♂, ♀, Blanchard.  
 10. *Rhopalodes virescens*, ♀, Philippi.  
 11. *Phyllia triangularia*, ♂, Blanchard.  
 12. *Monoctenia dentilineata* ♂, Butler.  
 13. *M. chilendaria*, ♂, Felder and Rogenhofer.